

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JAN. 29, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 5 -- PAGES 111-146

STAY-AT-HOME CITIZENS TARGET OF 'GET OUT THE VOTE' DRIVES

1950-52 Figures

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1954 CAMPAIGN GUIDE CHART
SHOWS RACES, FILING AND REGISTRATION DEADLINES,
PRIMARY AND RUNOFF DATES FOR EACH STATE

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

in this report . . .

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District of Columbia.

Behind The Headlines . . .

HOW MANY WILL VOTE?

There Are More Potential Voters, Parties Will Work To "Get Them Out"-- But 1954 Total Probably Will Fall Short of 1952 Record

Register and Vote!

This legend appears on every piece of mail sent out by the Democratic National Committee. It is the call to arms made by every political group during a campaign year. It is also a reminder to citizens to exercise their right to vote Nov. 2.

No party has a monopoly on encouraging voting, however, and the Republicans plan an extensive call-to-the-polls campaign.

1952 RECORD BREAKER

The intensive get-out-the-vote drive conducted in 1952 by political, civic, labor, business and veterans groups "paid off" in a big way. Newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and periodicals carried "vote!" appeals. Many of the appeals were made on behalf of candidates and political parties, but most of the direct appeals were: "Vote as you please, but please vote."

The result was a record-breaking 61.5 million Presidential vote in 1952. President Eisenhower received more votes than any other man who has ever sought the U.S. Presidency, and Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential nominee, received more votes than any other defeated Presidential contender.

The U.S. is growing at an average rate of 2,600,000 a year, but it is not likely to set voting participation records in 1954. Traditionally, Americans have turned out in greater numbers to vote in Presidential elections than in mid-term tests.

Moreover, on Nov. 4, 1952, a total of 61,551,919 voted for Presidential nominees, but only 57,570,740 voted in Congressional contests. Yet that Congressional vote was high by comparison with the 40,429,556 cast in 1950 -- like '54, a mid-term year.

BROADER VOTING BASE?

Efforts are being made to broaden the voting base and cut down on the number of involuntary non-voters.

President Eisenhower recommended suffrage for more Americans in his State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 7. He called on:

States to adopt uniform standards in their voting laws to make it possible for all citizens in the armed forces overseas to vote

Congress to grant national suffrage to the District of Columbia

Congress to grant statehood to Hawaii this year so that Hawaiians can elect their first Senators and Representatives in the 1954 general election

Congress to propose a Constitutional amendment permitting citizens to vote when they reach the age of 18. He used an argument which proved potent in 1943 when Georgia extended the right to vote to 18-year-olds: A person old enough to fight is old enough to vote.

But former President Harry S. Truman said Jan. 8, that he did not think a person has enough education and knowledge of his country to vote at 18, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Jan. 8 called the advocacy of the "vote for the 18-year-old... a dangerous superficial view."

On the basis of estimates by the Census Bureau, there are now about 100 million potential voters. If all the President's proposals were adopted this year, the potential voter figure would be boosted about eight million.

Suffrage Bills

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to implement the President's proposals to widen the voting base and otherwise to extend suffrage. Some states have taken action individually to lower some voting bars.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and Reps. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) and John W. McCormack (D Mass.) are sponsoring legislation designed to increase voting participation in the armed services.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) and Reps. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.), Robert Hale (R Maine) and Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) are sponsoring measures relative to suffrage for the District of Columbia.

Legislation to extend statehood to Hawaii has a sizeable list of sponsors in the House and Senate and, although the President did not include Alaska in his proposal and on Jan. 13 said Alaska wasn't ready for it, Alaska statehood legislation also has several backers. (For lists of sponsors, see 1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 147.)

Other legislation would lower the voting age limit to 18 and bar poll taxes. Both proposals have several sponsors.

Sens. Smith (R Maine) and Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Rep. Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) are sponsoring legislation to make election day a holiday, and Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) is sponsoring a bill providing that certain government officers and employees be excused from duty "for a sufficient period" to vote in elections.

NEGRO VOTERS INCREASE

In recent years and particularly in the South, states have been removing voting restrictions. For example, the poll tax is gradually disappearing in the South, while the number of Negro voters is increasing.

North Carolina abolished the poll tax in 1921, Louisiana in 1934, Florida in 1937, Georgia in 1945, and South Carolina in 1951. In effect the poll tax has been waived in Tennessee by exempting big blocs of voters. Alabama voters on Dec. 16, 1953, voted to limit to \$3 the amount of back poll taxes required to qualify a voter for primary or general elections. Only five poll-tax states are left: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

The Southern Regional Council reported on Dec. 26, 1953, that the number of Negro voters in the South had increased in the past 15 years from 200,000 to 1,100,000. Negroes have been elected to city councils in 10 cities and to school boards in two states and seven cities in the South, the Council reported.

GOP Vote Drive

Drives are underway for the biggest mid-term vote in history in the 1954 Congressional elections.

These appeals will be directed to voluntary non-voters, to men and women who might not remember to register and vote unless prompted; to special groups of voters; and to the solid party voters who might forget to come to the polls.

Republicans are operating on the theory that, in 1954 as in 1952, they must get out the vote of what they call the "stay-at-homes". They estimate that 14 million Americans went to the polls in 1952 who do not usually vote. They say about 11 of the 14 million voted for President Eisenhower, along with 20 million Americans who usually vote the GOP ticket. Appeals will be made to the voters who "liked Ike" in 1952 to vote for a Republican Congress "team" in 1954.

Because 1954 elections do not feature a Presidential contest, the Republicans do not expect to capture as many votes that usually "stay at home" as they did two years ago. "We can get a lot of this support if we go after it," Robert Humphreys, director of public relations for the Republican National Committee, told CQ.

CAMPAIGN PLAN

In this project the Republicans will be aided by the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee which is an outgrowth of the 1952 Citizens-for-Eisenhower-and-Nixon organization. Originally designed to appeal to independent and Democratic voters, the Citizens group did "an outstanding job" for the GOP Presidential candidates in 1952, according to the Republicans, and they hope the group can do a "repeat performance" in 1954. The NCECC will work to elect GOP Congressmen and Congressional nominees who back the President's program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 6.)

The Republicans had a campaign plan in 1952 which will be used again, at least in part, in 1954, according to Humphreys. Details have been withheld but Wayne J. Hood of Wisconsin, former executive director of the Republican National Committee, outlined the major points in a speech Jan. 17, 1953.

"It was probably the most complete blueprint ever drawn up in advance of a Presidential campaign,"

Hood stated, "It covered every aspect--strategy, organization, issues, types of speeches, literature, billboards, advertising, types of rallies, television and radio programs, campaign trips and areas in which the fight should be concentrated."

Pictures of "Ike and Dick" were used extensively with the theme, "we're for you; vote for us." Citizens groups stirred interest with youth parades and balloons. Schools of politics trained precinct workers. In many areas these efforts were supplemented by door-to-door and telephone checks by precinct to be sure that the adults were registered and planned to vote.

STRESS YOUNG VOTERS

This year the Republican National Committee is sending a four-page monthly publication to 150,000 party workers to point up the issues. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 36)

Republicans were very successful with young voters in 1952, largely because President Eisenhower aroused "so much enthusiasm" among young veterans and other young people, according to GOP National Chairman, Leonard W. Hall. Vice President Nixon said "overwhelming support" was given the GOP ticket by young people in 1952, in "the most encouraging development in the entire campaign."

The Young Republicans say "young Republicans can beat old Democrats," and their National Federation takes pride in the fact that 25 Young Republicans are now Members of Congress. Their slogan is "We need more in Fifty-Four," and they are now busy setting up organizations in every marginal district. They chose the Sixth Ohio district, now held by Rep. James G. Polk (D) as a "pilot" operation in building "fighting" organizations.

Democratic Strategy

Armed with the Democratic Digest, a new 112-page monthly magazine of general circulation telling their story to the country, Democrats have set out to recapture control of Congress in 1954.

Democratic leaders are forming Congressional District Democratic Forums, particularly in marginal districts, to widen interest in primary contests, to recruit new Democratic workers from suburban, small-town and farm areas, and to spark renewed interest in their Party among those who strayed into the Republican fold in 1952 but now may be ready to return.

In some areas, local branches of the Women's National Democratic Club and the Young Democratic Club of America are sponsoring "workshops" to train party workers in organization and get-out-the-

vote techniques. Such a workshop was held for Maryland Democrats on Jan. 9. It included talks on organization at the local, state and national levels, fund raising techniques, the role of the Democratic Digest and of publicity in the campaign, 1954 campaign issues, information on Maryland registration and voting requirements, work at the precinct level, use of volunteers, house-to-house canvassing, and importance of car pools, baby sitters, and telephone brigades.

Mrs. Katie Loucheim, new director of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee, is distributing a model pamphlet which can be used by Democratic precinct workers in get-out-the-vote drives. It contains information on office holders and their party affiliations, lists of offices in contest in 1954, registration information, notes about city and county government and local Democratic organization, and telephone numbers of Democratic precinct and county officials.

Young Democrats will take part in a "two-phase" get-out-the-vote drive this year, according to Neal E. Smith, president of the Young Democratic Clubs of America. One will be to inform the voters of the issues; the other will be to organize committees or assist committees already organized to help voters get registered and get to the polls.

Labor's Plans

AFL'S POLITICAL ARM

The political arms of the big labor organizations, Labor's League for Political Education of the American Federation of Labor and the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, already have mapped their get-out-the-vote strategy for 1954.

LLPE will concentrate on districts won by less than five per cent of the vote in 1952. LLPE will:

Keep an eye on all issues, in Congress and state legislatures, of particular interest to union members

Make available to union members the voting records of Senate and house Members on selected issues, especially those involving labor and welfare measures

Urge AFL officials to check union rolls to be sure that every member is registered and can vote

Conduct extensive drives to get union members and the adults in their families to the polls, to vote intelligently on the issues.

James L. McDevitt, director of the LLPE, told CQ that LLPE will not work from a "purge list." It will endorse and support Congressional candidates in either party whom it regards as friendly to labor, and will oppose any whom it regards as subservient to big business.

McDevitt expects a political tie-up between LLPE and such farm organizations as the National Farmers Union during the 1954 campaign. He said that both union workers and farmers have been adversely affected by the Administration's "hard money" policies, its power policies, rising unemployment and falling farm income. "Farmers will welcome labor support as never before during the coming campaign," he predicted.

On Dec. 18 McDevitt announced the appointment of four area directors to carry on the 1954 campaign. They include C. Al Green of Modesto, Calif., for 11 Western states; Stanley J. Elliott of Indianapolis, 12 Midwestern states; Charles M. Houk of Nashville, 12 Southern states, and Hugh J. Mullin of Pittsburgh, 13 Eastern states. LLPE plans to have a director of women's activities for the 1954 campaign.

CIO'S PAC

CIO-PAC plans a get-out-the-vote campaign based on the issues. It has five regional directors of organization for the campaign -- Henry Murray in the East, David Powell in the South, Darrell Smith in the upper Midwest and Southwest, and George Roberts in the West. Its women's division headed by Mrs. Esther Murray and its minorities division headed by Philip Weighman will play important roles.

CIO-PAC will concentrate its campaign among CIO members, new voters and those who are "essentially liberal and believe that the government has some responsibility for their general welfare," Henry Zon CIO-PAC publicity director, told CQ.

In the urban areas PAC checks off CIO members against registration lists. If members are not registered, PAC reminds them of registration deadlines. It also makes door-to-door canvasses of "working men's" wards to collect names of adults, their address and telephone number, registration status, ward and precinct numbers and whether they have a car available on election day.

"Register and vote" reminders are printed in the 300 newspapers published by CIO unions. They include cartoons reminding the reader not to be a "wish-fish," "a stay-way" or a "dead duck" because he failed to register and vote. CIO-PAC distributes literature and posters for political rallies, and it recently cut some records with lyrics about "the give-away boys" and "a promise ain't a promise any more." Its 1954 calendar contains general election information for every state.

In Georgia CIO-PAC is holding a series of "institutes" on registration to inform union workers how to conduct registration drives.

Women Voters League

As in the past, the League of Women voters of the U. S. will conduct a non-partisan get-out-the-vote campaign in areas where it has local leagues. League officials believe vote drives this year will be more successful than in past mid-term elections because political interest is still high from the 1952 campaign and because the 1954 elections promise some battles-royal.

Some techniques used by local LWV groups:

In Texas, 37 leagues are authorized to collect poll taxes during "roundup week," which is proclaimed by the governor. League members set up "corrals" and literally rope citizens in downtown areas to ask them if they have paid their poll tax.

In many parts of the country local leagues--there are more than 900--award prizes to schools which have the highest turn-out of parents at the polls. Leagues publish notices in local newspapers that they will supply voting information by telephone to anyone interested.

The League's get-out-the-vote drives are directed at both men and women. It also furnishes information on candidates and issues, both locally and nationally, and takes stands on many issues. The League advises voters to know who the candidates are, where they stand, and what are the issues. Local leagues query candidates on major issues, release replies to newspapers.

50-Group Drive

A big 1952 get-out-the-vote drive was sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation, non-profit public service organization, and the Advertising Council, an advertising public-service group. The goal was to get 63 million -- 15 million more than had ever voted before -- to the polling booths in 1952. Although balloting did not reach this goal, 61.5 million turned out to vote as compared with the 48 million voter turnout in 1948, also a Presidential year. There were 50 organizations participating in the drive, including civic, fraternal, commercial, educational, veterans and religious groups.

Girl Scouts volunteered to baby-sit without charge on election day while parents went to the polls; 3,089 newspapers carried get-out-the-vote lineage totalling 13,791,800 lines; buses, subways and streetcars displayed nearly 90,000 register and vote cards; "vote" legends appeared in hotel rooms, on restaurant tables and at lunch counters, on clean shirt bands, in comic books, on milk bottles and bread wrappers, and even came with baby food.

No such extensive campaign is planned by these groups for 1954.

Voting In 1950-52

Actual voting in 1952 totalled 61,551,919 for President, 57,570,740 for House races and 45,762,181 in Senate contests. In 1950, 40,429,556 voted for nominees for the House of Representatives, and 32,706,888 voted in Senate contests (in 33 states).

Thus in the previous midterm election about 17 million fewer persons voted in House contests than did so in 1952, and about 13 million fewer persons voted in Senate contests (in 33 states).

Census Bureau figures indicated that there were 97,844,000 persons of voting age in 1952 as compared with 96,833,000 in 1950. Of this potential, 63 per cent actually voted in the 1952 Presidential contest, 58.8 per cent in House contests, and 46.8 per cent in the Senate contests. In 1950, only 41.8 per cent of the potential voted in the House races and 33.8 per cent in the Senate races.

Utah has consistently stood high in voter participation. Other states with high turnouts of potential voters are Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Rhode Island, Indiana, Minnesota and South Dakota. Those with consistently low turnouts are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Their major election contests are held in the primaries. (For State table of voter participation, see pages 118 and 119.)

REGISTRATION

Many potential voters do not register, and thereby lose their chance to vote. Some states require potential voters to register but once; some require re-registration after a stipulated period. Some permit registration by mail. This year Delaware is putting in voting machines throughout the state and has a new law requiring complete re-registration.

Registration figures are only approximate because names of deceased voters and those who move away usually are not stricken from the list. The Republican National Committee has collected state registration figures where available and estimates when exact figures are not available.

On this basis the registration was estimated at 76,272,402 in 1952 and at 69,565,450 in 1950. The estimated 6,700,000 pick-up indicates that registration drives were very successful in 1952, because the increase in potential voters was only about a million.

PER CENT VOTING

A comparison of the registration figures with the actual vote turnout indicates that 80.1 per cent of the registered voters actually voted in the 1952 Presidential contest; about 75.5 per cent of the registered

voters voted in the 1952 House races, and 60.0 per cent of the national total of registered voters balloted in the 33 states which had Senate contests. In 1950, 58.1 per cent of those registered balloted in the House contests, 47.0 per cent in Senate contests. (For state tables on number of registered voters, see page 120.)

Although they did not have the highest turnout of registered voters in the Presidential or Congressional contests in the past two elections, Connecticut and New York consistently had high turnouts in all of these contests. Other states with high turnouts of registered voters were Rhode Island, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Massachusetts and South Dakota.

Those with consistently low turnouts of registered voters in these contests were Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Maine. Their major contests come in the primaries.

U. S. "Outvoted"

American voting participation is not high in comparison with that of other countries, democratic or totalitarian. In the 1952 Presidential contest, 63 per cent of the potential voters actually cast ballots.

In some countries non-voters are penalized. Australia, Belgium and the Netherlands do so and their voting runs from 95 to 99 per cent.

There are three main reasons why American voting participation is not comparable with that in many other countries:

1. Millions of persons are involuntary non-voters. Aliens, convicts and the insane all are barred by law from voting. Others may not meet residence requirements, may be unable to pay poll-taxes, cannot get time off from work to vote, are away from home on election day, live in the voteless District of Columbia, or are members of the armed forces and cannot meet state voting requirements. Negroes in some parts of the South are in effect discouraged from voting. Citizens under 21 cannot vote except in Georgia, where the minimum age is 18.

2. There are millions of voluntary non-voters. To register and vote sometimes involves "red tape" or waiting in line. Some feel that they do not have enough reliable information regarding candidates to cast an intelligent vote, that there is little choice between candidates, or that the election is "a cut and dried" affair.

3. In the Southern states, important contests are usually decided in primary elections, and Southern participation in general elections is low.

State-By-State....

VOTING SCORES

Utah's electorate made fullest use of its franchise in the 1950 and 1952 general elections, while many Mississippi and South Carolina voters stayed home.

Here is the record of high-scoring states in the 1952 balloting for President, with Column 1 showing percentages of potential voters (those old enough) who voted, and Column 2 showing percentages of registered voters who cast ballots:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Utah	79.6	Colorado	95.5
Delaware	79.1	Michigan	93.3
Idaho	78.5	Rhode Island	92.7
Rhode Island	77.8	Connecticut	92.5
New Hampshire	77.8	New York	92.3
North Dakota	77.2	Idaho	92.1

The low-scoring states:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Mississippi	24.3	Mississippi	39.1
Alabama	24.9	Georgia	49.9
South Carolina	30.7	South Carolina	54.6
Georgia	31	Tennessee	63.8
Virginia	31.3	Louisiana	64.5
Arkansas	37.8	Alabama	65.6

The high-ranking states in the 1952 House elections:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Utah	78.9	Michigan	92.4
Delaware	77.3	Connecticut	92.2
Rhode Island	76.4	Colorado	91.9
Connecticut	75.6	Rhode Island	91
Idaho	75.2	New York	88.3
Minnesota	74.3	Idaho	88.2

The "lows":

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Alabama	20.1	Mississippi	33
Mississippi	20.5	Louisiana	41.2
Virginia	22.6	Georgia	41.7
South Carolina	25.5	Maine	45
Louisiana	25.8	South Carolina	45.4
Georgia	25.9	Tennessee	50

High-scorers in the 1950 House elections:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Utah	67.7	Utah	87.9
Connecticut	62.2	South Dakota	85.7
Indiana	62.1	Connecticut	80.5
South Dakota	62	New York	78.5
Delaware	61.3	Rhode Island	78.5
Massachusetts	60.7	Massachusetts	78.4

Low-scoring states:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
South Carolina	4.4	South Carolina	9.2
Mississippi	7.3	Mississippi	12
Texas	7.6	Georgia	19.5
Alabama	8.7	Alabama	21.7
Virginia	10.5	Texas	21.7
Georgia	12.6	Florida	23.7

Standings for the 1952 Senate elections follow a similar pattern. "Highs":

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Utah	79	Michigan	94
Delaware	77.6	Connecticut	92.3
Rhode Island	77.1	Rhode Island	91.9
Connecticut	75.7	New York	89.2
Minnesota	74.2	Massachusetts	88.5
Indiana	74.1	Utah	87.2

At the bottom of the standings:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Mississippi	19.9	Mississippi	32
Virginia	27.5	Maine	45.6
Florida	31.2	Florida	50.9
Tennessee	38.1	Tennessee	52.5
Texas	39.1	New Mexico	66.6
Maine	43.5	Ohio	68.8

Highest rankings for the 1950 Senate elections:

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
Utah	67.8	Utah	88.1
South Dakota	62.7	South Dakota	86.7
Indiana	62.5	New York	85.1
Connecticut	62.4	Connecticut	80.7
Illinois	60.8	Idaho	77.5
Idaho	57.7	Colorado	75
Nevada	57.7		

"Lows":

<u>Col. 1</u>		<u>Col. 2</u>	
South Carolina	4.4	South Carolina	9.2
Alabama	9.4	Georgia	20.1
Georgia	13	Alabama	23.4
Louisiana	15.9	Louisiana	27.2
Florida	17.2	Florida	29.4
North Carolina	23.7	North Carolina	34.3

(Comparable percentages for each state will be found on Charts III and IV on pages which follow. See pages 119 and 120.)

Chart I

1954 ELECTION GUIDE

STATE	U. S. CONGRESS		Governors whose term expires	Filing deadline for candidates	Primary election		Registration deadline	
	Senators whose term expires	House by party R D			Primary date	Run-off date	Primary	General election
Ala.	Sparkman (D)	0 9	Persons (D)	March 1	May 4	June 1	April 28	Oct. 23
Ariz.	none	1 1	Pyle (R)	July 19	Sept. 7		July 2	Sept. 27
Ark.	McClellan (D)	0 6	Cherry (D)	April 26	July 27	Aug. 10	Poll tax receipt proves right to vote	
Calif.	Kuchel (R)	19 11	Knight (R)	April 17	June 8		April 15	Sept. 8
Colo.	Johnson (D)	2 2	Thornton (R)	July 31	Sept. 14		Aug. 30	Oct. 18
Conn.	none	5 1	Lodge (R)	a	a			Oct. 9
Del.	Frear (D)	1 0	none	b	b		b	Oct. 16
Fla.	none	0 8	Johns (D)	noon Feb. 1 ^c	May 4	May 25	April 3	Oct. 2
Ga.	Russell (D)	0 10	Baldridge (D)	July 25 ^d	Sept. 8	Sept. 29	by May 1 for all elections	
Idaho	Dvorchak (R)	1 1	Jordan (R)	June 26	Aug. 10		Aug. 7	Oct. 30
Ill.	Douglas (D)	16 9	none	Jan. 25	April 13		March 15	Oct. 4
Ind.	none	10 1	none	March 25 ^e	May 4 ^f		April 5	Oct. 4
Iowa	Gillette (D)	8 0	Beardsley (R)	March 19	June 7		May 26	Oct. 22
Kan.	Schaeppel (R)	5 1	Arn (R)	noon June 21	Aug. 3		July 13, July 23	Oct. 12, Oct. 22
Ky.	Cooper (R)	2 6	none	June 13 ^g	Aug. 7		June 9	Sept. 3
La.	Hillender, sr (D)	0 8	none	5 pm May 21	July 27	Aug. 31	June 26	Oct. 2
Maine ^d	Saitt (R)	3 0	Cross (R)	April 19	June 21		Varies; generally 1 wk. before election	
Md.	none	4 3	McKeldin (R)	April 19	June 26 ^g		May 28	Oct. 2; Baltimore Sept 17
Mass.	Saltonstall (R)	8 6	Herter (R)	July 27	Sept. 14		Aug. 13	Oct. 1
Mich.	Ferguson (R)	13 5	Williams (D)	4 pm June 15	Aug. 3		July 5	Oct. 4
Minn.	Humphrey (D)	5 4	Anderson (R)	July 26	Sept. 14		Aug. 24	Oct. 12
Miss.	Eastland (D)	0 6	none	June 25	Aug. 24	Sept. 18	July 2 for all elections	
Mo.	none	4 7	none	April 27	Aug. 3		Varies throughout state	
Mont.	Murray (D)	1 1	none	June 9	July 20		June 4	Sept. 17
Nebr.	Griswold (R)	4 0	Crosby (R)	July 1	Aug. 10		July 30	Oct. 22
Nev.	none	1 0	Russell (R)	April 12	June 1		April 27	Sept. 27
N.H.	Upton (R)	2 0	Gragg (R)	July 30 ^j	Sept. 14		Cities Sept. 3	Cities Oct. 23
N.J.	Hendrickson (R)	8 6	none	March 11	April 20		March 11	Sept. 23
N.M.	Anderson (D)	0 2	Mechem (R)	5 pm Mar. 56	May 4		April 5	Oct. 4
N.Y.	none	27 16	Dewey (R)	Aug. 10 ^k	Sept. 14 ^h		53 reg. valid for 1/2	Im Oct. '54
N.C.	Lemon (D)	1 11	none	noon Mar. 20	May 29	June 26	May 15	Oct. 23
N.D.	none	2 0	Brunsdale (R)	May 29	June 29		No state-wide registration	
Ohio	Burke (D)	16 6	Leuschke (D)	4 pm Feb. 3	May 4		March 25	Sept. 23
Okla.	Kerr (D)	1 5	Murray (D)	April 30	July 6	July 27	June 25	Oct. 22
Ore.	Gordon (R)	4 0	Wettersen (R)	Mar. 12	May 21		April 20	Oct. 2
Pa.	none	19 11	Fine (R)	Mar. 15	May 18		March 27	Sept. 11
R.I.	Green (D)	0 2	Roberts (D)	5 pm July 31 ⁱ	Sep. 20 (D); Sep. 29 (R) ^j			Sept. 2
S.C.	Maybank (D)	0 6	Ryrrns (D)	noon May 13 ⁱ	July 13	July 21 ⁱ	June 12	Oct. 2
S.D.	Mundt (R)	2 0	Anderson (R)	May 2 ⁱ	June 1		May 15	Oct. 25
Tenn.	Kefauver (D)	2 7	Clement (D)	June 7 ⁱ	Aug. 5	20-30 days after primary	k	k
Tex.	Johnson (D)	0 22	Shivers (D)	May 3	July 24	Aug. 28	1	1
Utah	none	2 0	none	n	Sept. 14		Sept. 3	Oct. 28
Vt.	none	1 0	Emerson (R)	Aug. 5	Sept. 14		Not required of those on "Check List"	
Va.	Robertson (D)	3 7	none	April 14	July 13	Aug. 17	June 12	Oct. 8
Wash.	none	6 1	none	July 20	Sept. 14		Aug. 13	Oct. 1
W. Va.	Weely (D)	1 5	none	May 1	Aug. 3		July 3	Oct. 2
Wis.	none	8 2	Kohler (R)	5 pm July 13	Sept. 14		Sept. 1	Oct. 20
Wyo.	Hunt (D)	1 0	Rogers (R)	July 8	Aug. 17		Aug. 2	Oct. 18

KEY

- (a) Nomination is by convention or party caucus, governed by party rules.
 (b) Nomination is by convention for all but county & local assembly offices.
 (c) Filing deadline for candidates for Governor is by noon March 15.
 (d) General election in Maine is held Sept. 13.
 (e) Candidates for U.S. Rep. nominated at primary; for U.S. Sen., Gov., by State Convention.
 (f) Date falls on Sunday.
 (g) Applied to persons not designated by party convention as candidates for primary election. Candidates for primary usually designated by convention of political party, to be held on or before March 2.

- (h) Date subject to change by '54 Legislature. Candidates for U.S. Rep. chosen at primary. Candidates for U.S. Sen., Governor, nominated by state convention.
 (i) Subject to change by '54 Legislature.
 (j) If candidate has not filed by deadline, party committee may nominate by second day after deadline.
 (k) Filing deadline, candidate for U.S. Rep., is June 21; Tenn. registration deadline, Primary, July 6; counties over 25,000, July 26 in all others. Other election: Oct. 13, counties over 25,000, Oct. 23 in all others.
 (l) No registration; Poll Tax receipt or Exemption Certificate is evidence of one's right to vote.
 (m) Ohio has one independent U.S. Representative.
 (n) Filing deadline in Utah is 20 days before State Primary Conventions, which must be held by Aug. 7.

Chart II

HOW MANY VOTED

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENCY, SENATE, HOUSE IN YEARS SHOWN

	1952	1952	1952	1950	1950
	<u>President</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	426,120		342,827	164,011	152,192
Arizona	260,570	257,401	248,400	185,092	177,667
Arkansas	404,800		361,923	302,686	295,802
California	5,141,849	4,542,440	4,563,660	3,686,315	3,358,642
Colorado	630,103		606,566	450,166	442,892
Connecticut	1,096,911	1,093,467	1,092,797	862,699	860,762
Delaware	174,025	170,705	170,015		129,404
Florida	989,337	617,800	738,804	313,215	253,049
Georgia	655,803		547,264	261,290	253,108
Idaho	276,231		264,598	201,417	200,084
Illinois	4,481,058		4,353,356	3,622,673	3,509,836
Indiana	1,955,325	1,946,118	1,935,563	1,598,724	1,587,298
Iowa	1,268,773		1,143,156	858,523	819,959
Kansas	896,166		823,939	619,104	606,746
Kentucky	993,148	960,228	950,806	617,113	488,614
Louisiana	651,952		416,403	251,838	227,075
Maine	351,786	237,164	234,125		237,632
Maryland	902,074	856,193	841,248	615,614	572,937
Massachusetts	2,383,398	2,360,425	2,288,715		1,947,071
Michigan	2,798,592	2,821,133	2,771,937		1,804,678
Minnesota	1,379,483	1,387,419	1,388,188		1,018,267
Mississippi	285,532	233,919	240,752		87,756
Missouri	1,892,062	1,868,099	1,861,436	1,279,414	1,260,150
Montana	265,037	262,297	256,066		210,527
Nebraska	609,660	591,749	566,283		436,330
Nevada	82,190	81,090	80,595	61,762	60,328
New Hampshire	272,950		257,669	189,558	185,247
New Jersey	2,419,554	2,318,232	2,315,577		1,571,263
New Mexico	238,608	239,711	233,774		173,138
New York	7,128,241	6,980,259	6,910,400	5,473,048	5,051,897
North Carolina	1,210,910		1,122,251	548,276	522,200
North Dakota	270,127	237,995	231,096	186,716	181,369
Ohio	3,700,758	3,442,291	3,382,285	2,860,102	2,766,706
Oklahoma	948,984		933,336	631,177	607,786
Oregon	695,059		666,092	503,455	499,489
Pennsylvania	4,580,717	4,519,423	4,517,725	3,548,642	3,511,889
Rhode Island	414,498	410,978	407,289	297,909	293,400
South Carolina	341,087		283,852	50,458	50,381
South Dakota	294,283		287,475	251,362	248,426
Tennessee	892,553	735,219	700,395		262,608
Texas	2,075,946	1,895,192	1,719,386		360,442
Utah	329,554	327,033	326,823	264,440	263,847
Vermont	153,539	154,052	153,060	89,171	88,851
Virginia	619,689	543,516	446,840		211,830
Washington	1,102,708	1,058,735	1,016,479	744,783	723,605
West Virginia	873,548	876,573	874,602		662,836
Wisconsin	1,607,370	1,605,228	1,568,192	1,116,135	1,110,192
Wyoming	129,251	130,097	126,720		93,348
TOTAL	61,551,919	45,762,181	57,570,740	32,706,888	40,429,556

Source: Clerk of House of Representatives.

Chart III

... HOW MANY MIGHT HAVE

"POTENTIAL VOTE" -- NUMBER OF CITIZENS OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE.*

	Potential Vote		1952 President	Per Cent Actually Voting				1950 Senate
	1952	1950		1952	1950	1952	1950	
	Total	Total		House	House	Senate	Senate	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Alabama	1,709,000	1,749,000	24.9	20.1	8.7			9.4
Arizona	495,000	442,000	52.6	50.2	40.2	52.0	41.9	
Arkansas	1,070,000	1,113,000	37.8	33.8	26.6			27.2
California	7,333,000	7,214,000	70.1	62.2	46.6	61.9	51.1	
Colorado	880,000	845,000	71.6	68.9	52.4			53.3
Connecticut	1,445,000	1,383,000	75.9	75.6	62.2	75.7	62.4	
Delaware	220,000	211,000	79.1	77.3	61.3	77.6		
Florida	1,978,000	1,823,000	50.0	37.4	13.9	31.2	17.2	
Georgia	2,114,000	2,009,000	31.0	25.9	12.6			13.0
Idaho	352,000	349,000	78.5	75.2	57.3			57.7
Illinois	5,967,000	5,959,000	75.1	73.0	58.9			60.8
Indiana	2,626,000	2,557,000	74.5	73.7	62.1	74.1	62.5	
Iowa	1,688,000	1,695,000	75.2	67.7	48.4			50.7
Kansas	1,276,000	1,243,000	70.2	64.6	48.8			49.8
Kentucky	1,655,000	1,743,000	60.0	57.5	28.0	58.0	35.4	
Louisiana	1,613,000	1,587,000	40.4	25.8	14.3			15.9
Maine	545,000	577,000	64.5	43.0	41.2	43.5		
Maryland	1,570,000	1,527,000	57.5	53.6	37.5	54.5	40.3	
Massachusetts	3,220,000	3,207,000	74.0	71.1	60.7	73.3		
Michigan	4,264,000	4,107,000	65.6	65.0	43.9	66.2		
Minnesota	1,869,000	1,911,000	73.8	74.3	53.3	74.2		
Mississippi	1,176,000	1,208,000	24.3	20.5	7.3	19.9		
Missouri	2,656,000	2,643,000	71.2	70.1	47.3	70.3	48.4	
Montana	362,000	372,000	73.2	70.7	56.6	72.5		
Nebraska	882,000	860,000	69.1	64.2	50.7	67.1		
Nevada	115,000	107,000	71.5	70.1	56.4	70.5	57.7	
New Hampshire	351,000	353,000	77.8	73.4	52.5			53.7
New Jersey	3,476,000	3,355,000	69.6	66.6	46.8	66.7		
New Mexico	376,000	375,000	63.5	62.2	46.2	63.8		
New York	10,478,000	10,376,000	68.9	66.0	48.7	66.6	52.7	
North Carolina	2,326,000	2,311,000	52.1	48.2	22.6			23.7
North Dakota	350,000	367,000	77.2	66.0	49.4	68.0	50.9	
Ohio	5,350,000	5,281,000	69.2	63.2	52.4	64.3	54.2	
Oklahoma	1,372,000	1,382,000	69.2	68.0	44.0			45.7
Oregon	1,035,000	1,002,000	67.2	64.4	49.8			50.2
Pennsylvania	7,043,000	6,999,000	65.0	64.1	50.2	64.2	50.7	
Rhode Island	533,000	538,000	77.8	76.4	54.5	77.1	55.4	
South Carolina	1,112,000	1,151,000	30.7	25.5	4.4			4.4
South Dakota	398,000	401,000	73.9	72.2	62.0			62.7
Tennessee	1,930,000	1,979,000	46.2	36.3	13.3	38.1		
Texas	4,845,000	4,738,000	42.8	35.5	7.6	39.1		
Utah	414,000	390,000	79.6	78.9	67.7	79.0	67.8	
Vermont	231,000	238,000	66.5	66.3	37.3	66.7	37.5	
Virginia	1,979,000	2,026,000	31.3	22.6	10.5	27.5		
Washington	1,543,000	1,560,000	71.5	65.9	46.4	68.6	47.7	
West Virginia	1,191,000	1,172,000	73.3	73.4	56.6	73.6		
Wisconsin	2,251,000	2,223,000	71.4	69.7	49.9	71.3	50.2	
Wyoming	180,000	179,000	71.8	70.4	52.1	72.3		
TOTAL	97,844,000	96,833,000	63.0	58.8	41.8	46.8	33.8	

Source of potential vote totals: Republican National Committee.

*Potential vote figures include many who are involuntary non-voters, such as residents of the District of Columbia, aliens, convicts, the insane, persons who can't meet residence requirements or pay poll tax, and Negroes in some Southern areas who are effectively discouraged from voting.

Chart IV

NUMBER OF VOTERS REGISTERED

	1952 *Total	1950 *Total	Percent of Registered Who Voted				
			1952 President	1952 House	1950 House	1952 Senate	1950 Senate
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Alabama	650,000	700,000	65.6	52.7	21.7		23.4
Arizona	330,083	279,164	78.9	75.3	63.6	78.0	66.3
Arkansas	556,261	522,993	72.8	65.1	56.6		57.9
California	5,998,300	5,244,837	85.7	76.1	64.0	75.7	70.3
Colorado	660,000	600,000	95.5	91.9	73.8		75.0
Connecticut	1,185,234	1,069,321	92.5	92.2	80.5	92.3	
Delaware	206,000	180,000	84.5	82.5	71.9	82.9	80.7
Florida	1,213,472	1,067,155	81.5	60.9	23.7	50.9	29.4
Georgia	1,313,788	1,300,000	49.9	41.7	19.5		20.1
Idaho	300,000	260,000	92.1	88.2	77.0		77.5
Illinois	5,303,521	5,206,152	84.5	82.1	67.4		69.6
Indiana	2,616,091	2,236,591	74.7	74.0	71.0	74.4	71.5
Iowa	1,612,000	1,500,000	78.7	70.9	54.7		57.2
Kansas	1,200,000	1,220,000	74.7	68.7	49.7		50.7
Kentucky	1,500,000	1,250,000	66.2	63.4	39.1	64.0	49.4
Louisiana	1,010,000	925,000	64.5	41.2	24.5		27.2
Maine	520,000	400,000	67.7	45.0	59.4	45.6	
Maryland	1,084,138	867,210	83.2	77.6	66.1	79.0	71.0
Massachusetts	2,666,501	2,484,938	89.4	85.8	78.4	88.5	
Michigan	3,000,000	3,600,000	93.3	92.4	50.1	94.0	
Minnesota	1,800,000	1,800,000	76.6	77.1	56.6	77.1	
Mississippi	730,456	730,456	39.1	33.0	12.0	32.0	
Missouri	2,500,000	2,500,000	75.7	74.5	50.0	74.7	51.2
Montana	304,053	272,100	87.2	84.2	77.4	86.3	
Nebraska	775,000	800,000	78.7	73.1	54.5	76.4	
Nevada	101,248	83,950	81.2	79.6	71.9	80.1	73.6
New Hampshire	338,204	312,644	80.7	76.2	59.3		60.6
New Jersey	2,744,165	2,374,680	88.2	84.4	66.2	84.5	
New Mexico	360,000	245,620	66.3	64.9	70.5	66.6	
New York	7,821,979	6,432,865	92.3	88.3	78.5	89.2	85.1
North Carolina	1,804,238	1,600,000	67.1	62.2	32.6		34.3
North Dakota	340,000	300,000	79.4	68.0	60.5	70.0	62.2
Ohio	5,000,000	5,000,000	74.0	67.6	55.3	68.8	57.2
Oklahoma	1,100,000	1,000,000	86.3	84.8	60.8		63.1
Oregon	851,516	710,456	81.6	78.2	70.3		70.9
Pennsylvania	5,341,970	4,925,240	85.7	84.6	71.3	84.6	72.1
Rhode Island	447,344	373,759	92.7	91.0	78.5	91.9	79.7
South Carolina	625,000	550,000	54.6	45.4	9.2		9.2
South Dakota	370,000	290,000	79.5	77.7	85.7		86.7
Tennessee	1,400,000	1,100,000	63.8	50.0	23.9	52.5	
Texas	2,337,818	1,662,000	88.8	73.5	21.7	81.1	
Utah	375,000	300,000	87.9	87.2	87.9	87.2	88.1
Vermont	200,000	182,000	76.8	76.5	48.8	77.0	49.0
Virginia	750,000	671,800	82.6	59.6	31.5	72.5	
Washington	1,392,594	1,304,406	79.2	73.0	55.5	76.0	57.1
West Virginia	1,176,428	1,080,113	74.3	74.3	61.4	74.5	
Wisconsin	2,200,000	1,900,000	73.1	71.3	58.4	73.0	58.7
Wyoming	160,000	150,000	80.8	79.2	62.2	81.3	
TOTAL U.S.	76,272,402	69,565,450	80.1	75.5	58.1	60.0	47.0

* In some cases exact figure not available. Estimate used
 Source: Registered vote figures Republican National Committee.



pressures on congress

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Agents representing the interests of the Federal Republic of West Germany, professional baseball, an Indian tribe, and a group opposed to the Bricker amendment were among the 19 registrants filing Jan. 18-22 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter registered Jan. 22 as agents for the Office of the Commissioner of Organized Baseball and the National Association of Professional Baseball. The law firm stated that it was interested in "general legislation and taxation affecting organized baseball." A spokesman for the lawyers told CQ that they were especially interested in legislation to reduce the admission tax on baseball games, and in a measure (S 1396) introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) to permit baseball to prohibit the broadcast of games within the home territory of a team except with the team's consent. The ban would not apply to world series, all-star or charity games.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter have registered in the past as agents for the Western Union Telegraph Company (1948), the Consumer Mail Order Association of America (1949), the American Molasses Company (1951), ARO, Inc. (1952) and (1952) Federal Republic of West Germany (see below).

ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter registered Jan. 22 as agents for Nicolas Reisini, 11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y. The law firm stated that it was interested in S 2518, a bill for the relief of Nicolas Reisini.

ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter registered Jan. 22 as agents for the Federal Republic of West Germany. The law firm stated that it was concerned with legislation dealing with "matters of general interests to the Federal Republic of West Germany and its residents, specifically with respect to compensation for former embassy property seized by the United States."

A spokesman for the law firm told CQ that during World War II both the German and Japanese embassies were seized and sold by the U.S. government. Following the war, the spokesman said, the Japanese government was repaid for its loss but the German government was not. He said the law firm was also interested in legislation which would enable the German relatives of U.S. soldiers killed during World War II to receive insurance money "which is rightfully theirs."

RICHARD F. UHLMANN, 1480 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, Ill.

Richard F. Uhlmann filed Jan. 22. He stated that he was a member of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and that he was interested in the "revision of tax law."

JAMES J. GORMLEY, 260 St. John Ave., Staten Island, N.Y.

James J. Gormley registered Jan. 22 as an agent for the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL), 1214 Griswold St., Detroit 26, Mich. (For legislative interests, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 82.)

Gormley, who described himself as a member of the Amalgamated's general executive board, stated that he was a "year round employee of the Amalgamated" and that his "regular compensation covers all my services." He said there would be "no additional compensation" because of legislative work and that his expenses "will be the usual traveling expenses without any increase because of performing legislative work for the Amalgamated."

VANCE N. KIRBY, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vance N. Kirby, an attorney with Ross & O'Keefe, registered Jan. 22 as an agent for the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Kirby stated that his legislative interests consisted in "proposing an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to provide for adjusted original cost depreciation for income tax purposes." He said he would be allowed traveling expenses but otherwise his expenses were "unknown."

VANCE N. KIRBY, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vance N. Kirby, attorney with Ross & O'Keefe, registered Jan. 22 as an agent for the Central Electric & Gas Company, Lincoln, Neb. Kirby said, in reference to his legislative interests, that he was "proposing an amendment to the Securities Act of 1933 to increase the exemption for small security issues." He said he would be allowed traveling expenses but otherwise his expenses were "unknown."

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE CONSTITUTION BY PRESERVING THE TREATY POWER, 527 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

The Committee For Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power filed Jan. 21. The Committee stated that its "general legislative interests" consisted in "attempting indirectly, by means of education of the American public, to influence the defeat of any resolution" proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution "which would change the traditional treaty making power or hamper the President in his Constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs." The Committee stated that it was "specifically...opposing S.J. Res 1, the so-called 'Bricker Amendment'."

The group said "expenses will be incurred generally in printing and distributing literature on the subject of the treaty power, and will approximate \$1,000 per week."

(Dr. Edward S. Corwin, professor emeritus at Princeton University, is national chairman of the Com-

mittee. Serving as co-chairmen are John W. Davis, constitutional lawyer, and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of the U.S. zone in Germany.)

MONROE WESO, Keshena, Wis.

Monroe Weso, who described himself as the "official delegate of the Menominee Tribe of Indians," registered Jan. 21 as an agent for the Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis. Weso stated that the Tribe was "interested in all legislation relating to Indian tribes."

Weso said that the Tribe "has directed its attorneys and delegates to attempt to obtain hearings on per capita bills to be introduced in the Senate and House." He said that the Tribe was opposed to HR 2828 "insofar as it is inconsistent with per capita bills which the Tribe is supporting." HR 2828 would provide for the payment of \$1,500 to each member on the tribal rolls Dec. 31, 1951, from the trust funds credited to the Tribe.

Weso listed his salary "while on actual business in Washington," as \$16 a day with \$9 per diem. Agents representing the interest of the Tribe registered in 1949, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS (CIO), 734 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers filed Jan. 21. The registration stated the Union is interested in "any and all legislation affecting the welfare and security of working men and women and their families."

John J. Flynn was named as legislative representative (CQ Weekly Report, p. 81) at a salary listed as \$5,700 a year. The group stated that expenses were "not predictable."

CHARLES P. TAFT, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Charles P. Taft registered Jan. 20 as an agent for the Legislative Committee of the Committee For a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. He stated he was interested in legislation "relating to foreign economic policy (Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act)." Taft, who registered as an agent for the Greenhills Home Owners' Corporation in 1949 and for Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball in 1953, listed his expenses as "Indeterminate" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 82).

RACHEL S. BELL, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Rachel S. Bell registered Jan. 20 as an agent for the Legislative Committee of the Committee For a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The registrant stated she was interested in legislation "relating to foreign economic policy (Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act)," and listed her expenses as "indeterminate" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 82).

JOHN H. FERGUSON, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

John H. Ferguson registered Jan. 20 as an agent for the Legislative Committee of the Committee For a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Ferguson, who registered in 1947 as an agent for the Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, stated that he was interested in "legislation relating to foreign economic policy (Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act)." He listed his expenses as "indeterminate" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 82).

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

The Direct Mail Advertising Association, Inc., filed Jan. 20. It named George V. Rumage as agent, and stated that it was opposed to HR 6052, a bill to change existing postal rates. It listed its anticipated expenses at \$500.

NATHANIEL H. GOODRICH, 1625 I St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Nathaniel H. Goodrich registered Jan. 20 as an agent for the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. Goodrich stated that he was interested in legislation affecting "genocide; the President's civil rights program; the Bricker resolution; S Res 70 and 71; citizenship rights for aliens; immigration; and the Reece resolution."

Goodrich stated that in his opinion the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was "not applicable to the Committee's work." He stated that "anticipated expenses are believed to be minimal" and that not more than five per cent of his time will be concerned with legislative matters. He listed his annual compensation for the portion of his time dedicated to legislative matters as \$650.

J. T. METCALF, Kentucky Railroad Association, 1002 L&N Building, 9th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

J. T. Metcalf filed Jan. 19. He described himself as chairman of the executive committee of the Kentucky Railroad Association, and stated that he was interested in "general legislation affecting railroads." He listed his "part time travel and hotel and incidental expenses in connection with trips to Washington" as not exceeding \$600.

KARL M. DOLLAK, 909 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D.C.

Karl M. Dollak registered Jan. 18 as an agent for the Committee For Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, in care of Kenneth I. Shoemaker, 711 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Dollak stated that he was interested in "legislation affecting the return of confiscated German and Japanese property, such as S J Res 92."

ROBERT C. LIEBENOW, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Robert C. Liebenow, who described himself as secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, filed Jan. 18. He stated that he was interested in "revision of tax law." In the salary-expense column, Liebenow listed \$1,000.

A. M. CRAWFORD, Room 718, Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. M. Crawford, an attorney, registered Jan. 18 as an agent for the Southern Pacific Company, 65 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 E. 6th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif. Crawford, in stating his legislative interests, said he was opposed to the St. Lawrence Seaway and to HR 3203, a bill to nullify an Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring that trip leases of motor vehicles must be for at least a 30-day period. He said he was supporting S 1461, a measure designed to avoid "undue delays" in adjusting rates and fares of railroads and other carriers to meet inflated operating costs. (For background on transportation issues, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 17-24.)

Crawford stated that he was being allowed \$1,500 for hotel, food, transportation, telephone and telegraph expenses and that his annual compensation was \$12,000.

FOREIGN AGENT LAW

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., in identical letters to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), asked Jan. 26 that Congress change the Foreign Agents Registration Act to include among "foreign principals" domestic organizations which are found to be financed, controlled, supervised or directed by a foreign government or foreign political party.

Brownell also asked Congress for a more exact definition of agent activity in order to clarify who must register and who must not.

PRESSURE POINTS

VFW COMMUNISM ACTION

Albert A. Beres, commander of the Mulvay-Tarlov-Aquino post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Norwalk, Conn., said Jan. 27 that his post has forwarded to the FBI the names and addresses of Norwalk residents whose records and activities the post considers Communistic. Beres said that the post's action was in line with the VFW national policy to "fight for a strong America on a local, state and national level."

VFW national commander Wayne E. Richards endorsed the post's action. The Connecticut branch of the Americans For Democratic Action issued a protest.

PRICE SUPPORTS

At a farm policy conference held Jan. 27 by the United States Chamber of Commerce (CQ Weekly Report, p. 26), president James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union said the government should support prices of all farm products produced by family-sized farms at full 100 per cent parity.

However, Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called for less government "price fixing" and urged use of a flexible price support plan. Herschell Newsom, master of the National Grange

called for a two-price plan for moving some crops abroad.

REUTHER vs. BENSON

In letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, CIO President Walter Reuther Jan. 23 charged that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was trying to "incite city workers against farmers and farmers against city workers" by implying that city workers are opposed to farm price supports. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 92.)

AMA ON HEALTH PROGRAM

The American Medical Association said in a statement Jan. 25 that they found in President Eisenhower's Jan. 18 health message to Congress (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108) "many of the ideas and principles for which the American Medical Association has striven for so many years."

However, in reference to the President's proposal for a \$25 million fund to reinsurance private health insurance programs, the AMA statement said "it is not clear whether this is true reinsurance or another form of government subsidy."

HOUSING

Richard G. Hughes, new president of the National Association of Home Builders, said Jan. 20 that the nation needs 1.4 million homes annually for the next 10 years if it is to keep up with the demand for new and rehabilitated houses. However, he said, this figure hinged almost entirely on the availability of mortgage credit.

TRADE TALK

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Trade Association Executives Forum of Chicago announced that the first major trade association conference of the year will be held in Chicago Feb. 4. The purpose of the conference will be "to discuss ways in which associations and their executives can deal effectively with national problems."

FOOD INSPECTION

H. Thomas Austern, chief counsel of the National Canners Association, Washington, D.C., said Jan. 25 in an address before the Association's 47th annual convention in Atlantic City, N.J., that reduced federal appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration was jeopardizing the mandatory food standards program.

Austern said that Congress gave the FDA \$5 million "for its entire enforcement program" for the present fiscal year and that the President recommended that the same amount be appropriated for the next fiscal year. "Under the considerably reduced FDA appropriation for the present fiscal year" continued work on the development of food standards of identity, quality and fill of containers "has already been seriously curtailed," said Austern.



(JAN. 22 - 28)

floor action

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Formal debate began in the Senate Jan. 27 on a proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 1; S Rept. 412) to restrict executive and Congressional power to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 47-50, 86.)

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) introduced a substitute which would provide that:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

"An international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only by an act of the Congress."

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), sponsor of S J Res 1, told reporters the George substitute was unacceptable to him in its original form.

George's version would eliminate the "which clause" and would permit self-executing treaties. All non-treaty international agreements would be non-self-executing as to their internal effects. Thus, internal implementation of treaties could continue without enactment of legislation, unless the Senate should declare them non-self-executing.

Before acquiring force as domestic law, non-treaty agreements would have to be implemented by acts of Congress. As now is the case, the implementing acts could be in fields otherwise reserved to the states, could nullify state laws, and could take effect even if one or more states should refuse to enact implementing legislation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICTS

George also would drop from the Bricker version authorization for Congress to "regulate" non-treaty agreements. He would retain Bricker's prohibition against treaties or agreements conflicting with the Constitution -- the one concept which President Eisenhower has said he would approve. He and other opponents of the Bricker amendment, however, have stated that treaties already are subject to Constitutional prohibitions.

Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) introduced an amendment to require roll-call votes on Senate consent to ratification of treaties.

Knowland had told reporters he would introduce another substitute during the first day of debate. After George had offered his version, Knowland said his compromise was not yet in final shape, adding that he was not sure it would be introduced.

As the debate began, the Senate agreed by voice vote to Knowland's motion for reconsideration of its action

June 18, 1953. On that date, the Senate agreed to the Judiciary Committee's amendment of S J Res 1. Knowland explained that Bricker had approved the plan to reconsider so that the Senate could act on piecemeal floor amendments.

Knowland reported that Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) had agreed to withhold for several days his motion for recommitment of S J Res 1.

"GRAVE DANGER"

Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) handled the bulk of the first day's pro-Bricker debate, contending that the amendment is needed to maintain "constitutional government," and denying that it would hamper the conduct of foreign relations. Unless the "which clause" is incorporated into the Constitution, he warned, "we shall be in grave danger of losing...the right to local self-government...."

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) withdrew his support of S J Res 1, basing his action primarily on the Committee's addition of the "which clause."

Bricker declared that, under existing laws, the President and the Senate could use the treaty power to lower the nation's minimum voting age to 18. He denied that he wished to change the "fundamental and basic concept of treaty ratification."

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee criticized the "tactics and gross misrepresentations of many of the proponents of the Bricker amendment."

Jan. 28, George announced that he and other leaders of both parties were working on a compromise which would retain the "substance" of his substitute.

Knowland and other Senators conferred with the President before debate began. Late in the day, the majority leader said compromise talks would continue overnight. He reported "substantial progress."

Kefauver told the Senate he would introduce a resolution -- not a proposed Constitutional amendment -- to "reaffirm" the Constitution's status as superior to treaties and international agreements. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 86.)

STRAWMEN, SCARECROWS

In a floor speech, Bricker attempted to counter his opponents' arguments. Calling resumption of compromise discussions "unlikely," he said that "no reasonable compromise appealed to Mr. Dulles."

"If one single person can make domestic law by decree," as he has charged is possible under the President's power to enter into agreements, "we live in a dictatorship..."

McCarran listed fields of legislation he said Congress could invade under the treaty power and authority of the United Nations Charter. These fields, he said, range from education to maximum wages. If these powers ever should be used, he declared, a judge "would have to begin his deliberations with the Constitution...on one side of him and the United Nations Charter on the other...an intolerable situation."

Wiley charged that the Bricker forces had "set up the craziest bunch of strawmen and scarecrows I've ever seen."

Compromise Efforts

Efforts to reach a compromise continued almost until S J Res 1 reached the Senate floor. Bricker said Jan. 26: "I'm willing to accept any language that will accomplish what I am driving at." The Administration's opposition, however, reportedly focused on the "which clause," and Bricker said no acceptable substitute phraseology had been submitted to him.

On the floor Jan. 22 the Ohioan accused the President of circulating "erroneous charges" that his proposed amendment would permit the 48 states to nullify vital treaties and other international agreements.

Jan. 25, in a letter to Majority Leader Knowland, President Eisenhower said he was "unalterably opposed" to the Bricker amendment as worded when reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said the measure would "shackle the Federal Government so that it is no longer sovereign in foreign affairs," and would serve notice that the U.S. "intends to withdraw from its leadership..."

KOREAN TREATY

The Senate Jan. 26 adopted, by an 81-6 roll-call vote, the resolution of ratification of the Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of Korea (Executive A, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session). (For voting, see chart, page 127.) By voice vote, the Senate agreed to an understanding that the treaty would require U.S. assistance only if South Korea's territory should be attacked -- not if South Korea should move against North Korea. (For committee action, see below.)

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the U.S. believes South and North Korea should be unified, but not by force.

Wiley said the treaty would "put the Kremlin on notice" that retaliation would greet any new aggression.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who voted against the treaty, said it "would increase the danger of an atomic war." He advocated community defense, rather than a series of bilateral treaties. The treaty with Korea, he observed, would not pledge Korea to aid the U.S. in fulfilling its obligations to other allies in the Pacific.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.), who also voted "nay" objected to "stretching-out of our commitments...so thinly" that the U.S. may not be able "to deliver." He advocated "a very firm declaration of assurances by the

President" that the U.S. will "stand by Korea under present conditions," rather than a formal treaty.

Stennis asked if the treaty would permit the President to commit U.S. troops to action without Congressional sanction. Wiley said the treaty would neither limit nor increase Presidential powers.

The treaty would give the U.S. the right to station armed forces in South Korea "by mutual agreement," but contains no pledge that the forces be kept there.

In its report (Exec. Rept. 1, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session) on the Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of Korea, filed formally Jan. 22, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called the proposed treaty "an essential link in the system of collective security..." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 91.)

The Committee said that, because the treaty would warn "would-be aggressors" of U.S. retaliation, it would eliminate the factor of "miscalculation" which "may have played a major role in the outbreak of the major wars of this century..."

CCC LOANS

The House voted Jan. 27 to cancel a \$741,548,788 debt owed the Treasury by the Commodity Credit Corporation so that the CCC may continue its price support program within the \$6.75 billion statutory limitation on its borrowing authority. (For Senate Agriculture Committee action on a bill to increase CCC borrowing authority by \$1,750,000,000, see page 131.)

The measure (H J Res 358), passed by a 323-27 roll-call vote (For voting, see page 128.) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel CCC notes in the amount of \$609,930,933 for capital impairment; \$129,553,795 to cover losses under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; and \$2,064,060 for losses incurred in fiscal 1953 by the program to eradicate foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.

President Eisenhower asked favorable action on the resolution in a letter to the Speaker of the House Jan. 25.

There was little opposition to the resolution during House debate but many Members took the opportunity to express their views on the Administration's farm program.

Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), who called up the resolution reminded House Members that Congress has been approving restoration of CCC working capital for the past six years. "The only thing we are doing here today that is unusual is that we have brought this item to the floor four months prior to reporting the Agriculture appropriations bill. We are only meeting an emergency."

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) declared himself for price supports but complained that the proposed resolution was "bank support."

Rep. Frederic R. Couder, Jr., (R N.Y.) said the resolution should be voted down. "Such action will bring this incredible situation to a head and force action now."

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) sought to amend the resolution to provide that commodities of equal value be offered for sale in foreign markets, but the amendment was ruled out of order.

SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Appropriations Committee Jan. 28 unanimously approved and formally reported the House-adopted resolution (H J Res 358) to restore \$741,548,788 of operating losses for fiscal 1953 to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

CCC officials testifying in brief committee hearings said that the present borrowing authority of \$6,750,000,000 was all but exhausted and unless the legislation was passed the Corporation had a choice of violating the law requiring it to extend price supports or the law limiting its borrowing authority.

COTTON ACREAGE

The Senate Jan. 22 by voice vote agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 6665) setting the 1954 cotton acreage at 21.4 million acres. The bill then went to the President. The House approved the report Jan. 21. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 85.)

MISSING PERSONS

The Senate and House Jan. 27 passed a bill (HR 7209; H Rept. 1106) to extend until July 1, 1955, the Missing Persons Act which authorizes continuation of pay accounts and dependents' allotments for military and civilian personnel missing in Korea.

The Senate at first passed an identical bill (S 2803; S Rept. 864) by voice vote. When the House passed HR 7209 by voice vote, the Senate passed the House bill by voice vote and sent it to the President. S 2803 was indefinitely postponed without objection.

Under an extension (Public Law 16) enacted in 1953, the Act was extended from April 1, 1953, to Feb. 1, 1954. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 404.) HR 7209 would affect 3,205 missing personnel and their families.

HR 7209 was reported Jan. 20 by the House Armed Services Committee. The Senate Armed Services Committee reported S 2803 Jan. 22.

ARMED FORCES CEILING

The House Jan. 27 passed by voice vote without amendment a bill (HR 2326; H Rept. 1104) to extend from July 31, 1954 to July 31, 1958, the suspension of the peace-time ceiling of 2,005,882 active-duty members of the armed forces. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 91.)

COMMITTEE FUNDS

The Senate Jan. 26 by voice votes adopted these resolutions authorizing committee expenditures:

S Res 171, Interior and Insular Affairs, \$12,500.
S Res 173, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, \$115,000.

S Res 179, Foreign Relations, two additional clerks through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 181, Judiciary, \$87,000

S Res 182, Banking and Currency \$16,000 new money plus unexpended balance, through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 183, Banking and Currency, \$83,000 plus unexpended balance, for study of Export-Import Bank, through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 184, Government Operations, for additional personnel through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 185, Armed Services, \$150,000, for additional personnel, through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 186, Labor and Public Welfare, four additional clerks

S Res 187, Judiciary Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries, \$5,000

S Res 188, Judiciary subcommittee of problems of escaped European refugees, \$10,000 plus unexpended balance, through Jan. 31, 1955

S Res 193, Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Revision of the UN charter, \$40,000 plus unexpended balance, through Jan. 31, 1955.

Jan. 27, the Senate by voice vote approved a resolution (S Res 172) authorizing \$170,000 plus unexpended balance, for the Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee for 1954 probes.

The same day, the Senate approved S Res 190 granting the Judiciary Committee's Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee \$175,000 plus unexpended balance.

LEE APPROVED

The Senate Jan. 25 confirmed the nomination of Robert E. Lee as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Approval came on a 58-25 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 127.) Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.) joined 22 Democrats in opposition.

Lee was approved by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Jan. 19 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 91.)

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) led the fight against confirmation. Monroney asserted he did not question Lee's integrity, but felt the nominee lacked the "background" to "defend the right of dissent and freedom of speech."

Monroney charged that the radio-TV program Facts Forum would enjoy "advantageous reception" from stations throughout the U.S. if Lee were confirmed. Lee was the first moderator of the program, sponsored by H. L. Hunt, Texas oil millionaire.

Sens. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) defended Lee. Bricker asserted Lee was "able, honest and sincere," and has shown an "unusual grasp of the functions of the Commission." Dirksen spoke of Monroney's attack on Facts Forum as "guilty by association."

SENATE

Votes: Lee Nomination, Korean Pact Sponsors: Protection of Fishing Industry

6. Lee Nomination. Nomination of Robert E. Lee to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Confirmed, 58-25, Jan. 25. (See story, p. 126.)
7. Korea Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec. A, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session). Provide that the United States of America and the Republic of Korea: undertake to settle peacefully any international dispute; consult when the political independence or security of either is threatened by external armed attack and jointly and separately develop means to deter such attack; recognize that an armed attack on territories in the Pacific under the control of either would be dangerous to peace and security of both and that each would take action to meet the common danger; and grant the U.S. the right to dispose its armed forces in the territory of Korea by mutual agreement. Ratification of treaty (two thirds of members present and voting or 58 "yeas" required). Ratified, 81-6, Jan. 26. (See story, p. 125.)
- A. Distribution of Fishery Products (S 2802). Provide that funds be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for support purchases of surplus fishery products and funds be made available to the Secretary of Interior for a fishery educational service, a fishery research program, and the increasing of markets for domestic fishery products. Sponsors of measure introduced Jan. 22 by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) and 28 co-sponsors. (See story, p. 139.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	6	7	A	REPUBLICANS	6	7	A	DEMOCRATS	6	7	A
	YEAS	58	81	29	YEAS	40	44		YEAS	18	36
	YEAS	25	6	NAYS	2	1		NAYS	22	5	
	6	7	A		6	7	A		6	7	A
ALABAMA				MAINE				OHIO			
Hill (D)	N	Y		✓ Payne (R)	Y	Y	✓	Bricker (R)	Y	Y	
Sparkman (D)	N	Y		✓ Smith (R)	N	Y	✓	Burke (D)	?	Y	✓
ARIZONA				MARYLAND				OKLAHOMA			
Goldwater (R)	Y	Y		Beall (R)	Y	Y	✓	Kerr (D)	✓	Y	
Hayden (D)	N	Y		Butler (R)	Y	Y	✓	Monroney (D)	N	?	
ARKANSAS				MASSACHUSETTS				OREGON			
Fulbright (D)	N	Y		Kennedy (D)	N	Y	✓	Cordon (R)	Y	Y	✓
McClellan (D)	Y	Y		Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	✓	Morse (I)	N	Y	✓
CALIFORNIA				MICHIGAN				PENNSYLVANIA			
Knowland (R)	Y	Y		Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	✓	Duff (R)	Y	Y	
Kuchel (R)	Y	Y		Potter (R)	Y	Y	✓	Martin (R)	Y	Y	
COLORADO				MINNESOTA				RHODE ISLAND			
Johnson (D)	Y	N		Humphrey (D)	N	Y	✓	Green (D)	N	Y	✓
Millikin (R)	Y	Y		Thye (R)	Y	Y	✓	Pastore (D)	N	Y	✓
CONNECTICUT				MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Bush (R)	Y	Y		Eastland (D)	Y	Y	✓	Johnson (D)	N	N	
Purtell (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓ Stennis (D)	Y	N	✓	Maybank (D)	?	Y	
DELAWARE				MISSOURI				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Frear (D)	Y	Y		Hennings (D)	N	✓		Case (R)	Y	X	
Williams (R)	Y	Y		Symington (D)	N	Y		Mundt (R)	Y	Y	
FLORIDA				MONTANA				TEXAS			
Holland (D)	Y	Y		Mansfield (D)	N	Y		Gore (D)	N	?	
Smathers (D)	Y	N		Murray (D)	N	Y		Kefauver (D)	N	Y	
GEORGIA				NEBRASKA				UTAH			
George (D)	?	Y		Butler (R)	Y	Y		Bennett (R)	Y	Y	
Russell (D)	Y	Y	✓	Griswold (R)	Y	Y		Watkins (R)	Y	Y	
IDAHO				NEVADA				VERMONT			
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y		Malone (R)	Y	N		Aiken (R)	N	Y	
Welker (R)	?	Y		McCarran (D)	Y	X		Flanders (R)	X	Y	
ILLINOIS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VIRGINIA			
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y		Bridges (R)	✓	?		✓ Byrd (D)	?	?	
Douglas (D)	N	Y		Upton (R)	Y	Y		Robertson (D)	Y	Y	
INDIANA				NEW JERSEY				WASHINGTON			
Capehart (R)	?	Y		Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	✓	Jackson (D)	N	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	Y	Y		Smith (R)	Y	Y	✓	Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	✓
IAWA				NEW MEXICO				WEST VIRGINIA			
Gillette (D)	Y	✓		Anderson (D)	N	Y		Kilgore (D)	N	Y	
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y		Chavez (D)	?	?		Neely (D)	X	Y	
KANSAS				NEW YORK				WISCONSIN			
Carlson (R)	Y	Y		Ives (R)	Y	Y	✓	McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y		Lehman (D)	N	Y	✓	Wiley (R)	Y	Y	✓
KENTUCKY				NORTH CAROLINA				WYOMING			
Clements (D)	Y	Y		Hoey (D)	Y	Y		Barrett (R)	Y	Y	
Cooper (R)	Y	Y		Lennon (D)	Y	Y	✓	Hunt (D)	Y	Y	
LOUISIANA				NORTH DAKOTA							
Ellender (D)	Y	Y		Langer (R)	?	?					
Long (D)	N	N		Young (R)	Y	Y					

House Vote: Commodity Credit Corporation

2. Commodity Credit Corporation (H J Res 358). Discharge the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation amounting to \$741,548,788 (\$609,930,933 in capital impairment, \$129,553,795 in fiscal 1953 net costs and \$2,064,060 in fiscal 1953 expenses and fund transfers for the program to eradicate foot and mouth and other animal diseases) and permit the CCC to obligate funds within its over-all authority of \$6,750,000,000. Passage of the joint resolution. Passed, 323-27, Jan. 27, 1953. (See story, p. 125.)

	TOTAL	2	REPUBLICAN	2	DEMOCRAT	2	
	YEAS	323	YEAS	178	YEAS	144	
	NAYS	27	NAYS	12	NAYS	15	
ALABAMA							2
3 Andrews (D)	Y	5 Patterson (R)	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	12 McCormack (D)	?
9 Battle (D)	?	Al Sadiak (R)	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	10 Harvey (R)	?	11 O'Neill (D)	?
7 Elliott (D)	Y	AL Warburton (R)	?	1 Madden (D)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	?
2 Grant (D)	?	FLORIDA		8 Merrill (R)	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	9 Wilson (R)	?	9 Wiglesworth (R)	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	1 Campbell (D)	?	IOWA		MICHIGAN	
4 Roberts (D)	Y	7 Haley (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y
6 Selden (D)	Y	5 Herlong (D)	?	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	8 Bentley (R)	Y
ARIZONA				3 Gross (R)	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	N	8 Hoeven (R)	?	6 Clardy (R)	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	8 Matthews (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	18 Dondero (R)	Y
ARKANSAS				4 LeCompte (R)	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y
1 Gathings (D)	?	3 Rogers (D)	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y
4 Harris (D)	Y	3 Sikes (D)	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	11 Knox (R)	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	GEORGIA		KANSAS		2 Meader (R)	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	3 George (R)	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	5 Hope (R)	?	9 Thompson (R)	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	?	1 Miller (D)	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y
CALIFORNIA				4 Rees (R)	Y	Detroit—Wayne County	
7 Allen (R)	Y	9 Landrum (D)	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?
13 Bramblett (R)	?	7 Lanham (D)	?	6 Smith (R)	?	16 Lesinski (D)	?
8 Condon (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	KENTUCKY		1 Machrowicz (D)	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	4 Cheif (D)	?	17 Oakman (R)	Y
10 Gubser (R)	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	?	5 Golden (R)	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	N
IDAHO				1 Gregory (D)	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y
14 Hagen (D)	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	MINNESOTA	
12 Hunter (R)	Y	1 Pfost (D)	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y
11 Johnson (R)	Y	ILLINOIS		5 Spence (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y
8 Miller (D)	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	2 Natcher (D)	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	LOUISIANA		5 Judd (R)	Y
29 Phillips (R)	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	Y	2 Boggs (D)	?	6 Marshall (D)	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	4 Brooks (D)	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	1 Hebert (D)	?	2 O'Hara (R)	Y
27 Shepard (D)	Y	24 Price (D)	Y	8 Long (D)	Y	3 Wier (D)	Y
28 Utt (R)	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	MISSISSIPPI	
30 Wilson (R)	Y	20 Simpson (R)	?	5 Passman (D)	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	?
9 Younger (R)	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y
Los Angeles County				3 Willis (D)	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y
23 Doyle (D)	Y	18 Velde (R)	Y	MAINE		2 Whitten (D)	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	1 Hale (R)	?	4 Williams (D)	Y
25 Hillings (R)	Y	Chicago—Cook County		3 McIntire (R)	?	5 Winstead (D)	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	MISSOURI	
19 Holifield (D)	N	13 Church (R)	Y	MARYLAND		5 Bolling (D)	Y
22 Holt (R)	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	2 Devereux (R)	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y
18 Hosmer (R)	Y	6 Gordon (D)	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	8 Carnahan (D)	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	7 Friedel (D)	N	6 Cole (R)	Y
17 King (D)	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	2 Curtis (R)	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y	4 Hillelson (R)	Y
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	10 Jones (D)	?
26 Yorty (D)	?	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	1 Karsten (D)	Y
COLORADO				11 Sheehan (R)	Y	11 Moulder (D)	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	7 Short (R)	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	7 Bowler (D)	Y	2 Boland (D)	?	3 Sullivan (D)	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	Y	MONTANA	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	?	2 D'Ewart (R)	Y
CONNECTICUT				8 Goodwin (R)	Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y
3 Cretella (R)	N	5 Beamer (R)	Y	1 Heseltion (R)	Y	NEBRASKA	
1 Dodd (D)	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	1 Curtis (R)	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	3 Harrison (R)	?

RECORD VOTESDECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

(Also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

	2		2		2		2
2 Hruska (R)	Y	10 Kelly (D)	?	PENNSYLVANIA		21 Fisher (D)	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	11 Bonin (R)	Y	3 Gentry (D)	Y
NEVADA		19 Klein (D)	?	30 Buchanan (D)	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y
AL Young (R)	Y	4 Latham (R)	N	17 Bush (R)	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Multer (D)	?	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	16 Powell (D)	?	29 Corbett (R)	Y	14 Lyle (D)	?
1 Merrow (R)	?	15 Ray (R)	Y	9 Daggs (R)	?	19 Mahon (D)	Y
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney (D)	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	N	1 Patman (D)	N
11 Addonizio (D)	?	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	11 Poage (D)	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	NORTH CAROLINA		27 Fulton (R)	N	4 Rayburn (D)	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	9 Alexander (D)	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	16 Regan (D)	Y
6 Williams (D)	Y	3 Barden (D)	Y	25 Graham (R)	?	18 Rogers (D)	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	7 James (R)	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	24 Kearns (R)	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N
14 Hart (D)	?	5 Chatham (D)	Y	21 Kelley (D)	Y	9 Thompson (D)	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	4 Cooley (D)	?	8 King (R)	?	10 Thornberry (D)	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	13 McConell (R)	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y
9 Osmers (R)	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	26 Morgan (D)	Y	UTAH	
10 Rodino (D)	?	2 Fountain (D)	Y	16 Mumma (R)	Y	2 Dawson (R)	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	10 Jonas (R)	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	11 Jones (D)	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	VERMONT	
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	12 Shuford (D)	Y	18 Simpson (R)	?	AL Prouty (R)	Y
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		19 Stauffer (R)	Y	VIRGINIA	
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	4 Abbott (D)	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	AL Krueger (R)	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	10 Broyle (R)	Y
NEW YORK		OHIO		Philadelphia		3 Gary (D)	Y
3 Becker (R)	?	14 Ayres (R)	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	2 Hardy (D)	Y
37 Cole (R)	Y	23 Bender (R)	Y	3 Byrne (D)	N	7 Harrison (D)	Y
2 Derounian (R)	Y	8 Bettis (R)	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	?	6 Poff (R)	Y
26 Gamble (R)	?	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	1 Robeson (D)	Y
27 Gwynn (R)	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	5 Green (D)	N	8 Smith (D)	Y
32 Kearney (R)	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	6 Scott (R)	?	5 Tuck (D)	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	RHODE ISLAND		9 Wampier (R)	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	WASHINGTON	
40 Miller (R)	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	1 Forand (D)	?	4 Holmes (R)	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	20 Feighan (D)	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		5 Horan (R)	Y
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	?	3 Mack (R)	Y
42 Pillion (R)	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	3 Dorn (D)	?	AL Magnuson (D)	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	6 McMillan (D)	?	1 Pelly (R)	Y
43 Reed (R)	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	?	5 Richards (D)	?	6 Tolleson (R)	Y
35 Riehman (R)	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	2 Westland (R)	Y
28 St. George (R)	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	WEST VIRGINIA	
36 Taber (R)	?	6 Polk (D)	?	SOUTH DAKOTA		3 Bailey (D)	Y
31 Taylor (R)	?	9 Reams (I)	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	1 Lovre (R)	?	5 Kee (D)	Y
29 Wharton (R)	Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y	TENNESSEES		1 Mollohan (D)	Y
34 Williams (R)	?	15 Secrest (D)	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	4 Neal (R)	Y
New York City		12 Vorys (R)	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	2 Staggers (D)	?
5 Bosch (R)	N	13 Welchel (R)	?	9 Davis (D)	Y	WISCONSIN	
24 Buckley (D)	?	OKLAHOMA		4 Evans (D)	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y
11 Celler (D)	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y
17 Couder (R)	N	1 Belcher (R)	?	7 Murray (D)	?	9 Johnson (D)	Y
7 Delaney (D)	?	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	5 Kersten (R)	Y
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	1 Reece (R)	?	7 Laird (R)	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	4 Steed (D)	Y	6 Sutton (D)	?	10 O'Konski (R)	?
12 Dorn (R)	Y	6 Wickensham (D)	Y	TEXAS		1 Smith (R)	Y
22 Fine (D)	Y	OREGON		15 Bentzen (D)	?	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y
25 Fino (R)	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	2 Brooks (D)	X	3 Withrow (R)	Y
8 Heller (D)	?	2 Coon (R)	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	?	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	AL Dies (D)	Y	WYOMING	
21 Javits (R)	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y



(JAN. 22 - 28)

committee roundup

Committee Assignments

The House Jan. 25 adopted H Res 415 assigning these Members to the following committees:

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Banking and Currency
Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), Foreign Affairs
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.), Government Operations
William H. Natcher (D Ky.) and Lester Johnson (D Wis.), Veterans' Affairs.

The same day McCarthy resigned from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and Dodd resigned his post on Government Operations.

The House also adopted a resolution (H Res 418) which increased the size of three committees for the remainder of the 83rd Congress. The committees and the new membership (with old membership in parentheses):

Banking and Currency, 30 (29)
Foreign Affairs, 30 (29)
Veterans' Affairs, 28 (26)

Action

STATEHOOD -- A divorce of the Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood measures was voted by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 27 when it approved a motion to delete Title II (Alaska statehood) from the pending bill (S 49). The motion was made by Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) who had voted Jan. 19 in favor of the combined measure. His reversal on the 8-7 vote, Dworshak said, was on the assurance from Committee Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) that a separate Alaska statehood bill would be reported from committee "within 30 days."

The Committee then voted 12-3 to report the Hawaii bill (S 49) favorably. The dissenting votes were cast by George W. Malone (R Nev.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Price Daniel (D Tex.). The bill was reported later that day by Guy Cordon (R Ore.) with a brief report (S Rept. 886) listing amendments proposed by the Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 90).

The Committee agreed unanimously to vote on the Alaska bill (S 50) "no later than Feb. 4." It planned to meet Feb. 3 to consider proposed amendments to the bill, which has been under consideration by Cordon's Subcommittee on Territories since Jan. 20.

The Subcommittee, in executive session, heard officials of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines and the Interior Department testify Jan. 22 and 25. Alaska Gov. B. Frank Heintzleman (R) appeared before the group Jan. 27.

REJOIN McCARTHY UNIT -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Jan. 26 announced that he and Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) will return to membership on the

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The three Democrats resigned July 10, 1953, after a dispute with Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) over the latter's powers to hire and fire Subcommittee staff members. (1953 Weekly Report, p. 955.)

McClellan made public a letter to McCarthy which said that "proper democratic process" respecting Subcommittee "procedure" had "been restored." Jackson said the Democrats' return will lay the groundwork for "sane, fair and impartial investigations." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 33.)

McCarthy Jan. 25 announced that he and the other three GOP members had voted to make four changes in Subcommittees procedure. He described these as:

Adoption of a resolution rescinding the sole hiring and firing powers for McCarthy

Allowing the Democrats to choose a minority counsel

Allowing the Democrats an "acceptable" clerk to help the counsel

Permitting the three Democrats, by unanimous vote, to block public hearings on any issue unless a majority of the parent Government Operations Committee overruled them.

JUDGESHIPS -- A House-Senate Judiciary conference committee Jan. 28 agreed on a compromise version of a bill (S 15) to create additional federal judgeships. (1953 Weekly Report, pp. 1029, 1263.)

The compromise, which must be agreed to by both houses, calls for 30 new seats on the federal bench -- three on Courts of Appeals, and 27 on District Courts. Twenty-one of the new District posts would be permanent and six would be temporary.

The Senate version of the bill called for 39 new posts. The House amended it, asking for only 26 new judgeships.

The compromise would provide:

One Court of Appeals seat for the Fifth Circuit and two for the Ninth Circuit.

These District seats, with "T" indicating temporary:

Southern California, 1; Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Southern Florida, 1; Idaho, 1; Northern Indiana, 1; Southern Indiana, 1; Western Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Eastern Michigan, 1; Western Michigan, 1; Nevada, 1T; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 1T; Southern New York, 2; North Dakota, 1; Northern Ohio, 1; Eastern Pennsylvania, 1; Western Pennsylvania, 1 and 1T; South Dakota, 1T; Middle Tennessee, 1T; Eastern Texas, 1; Utah, 1T; Eastern Virginia, 1; Eastern Wisconsin, 1.

BEESON APPROVAL -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Jan. 26 approved the nomination of Albert C. Beeson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. (CQ Weekly

Report, p. 110.) The vote was 7-6, split along party lines.

Earlier the same day, John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) charged Beeson was a "self-styled union-buster." James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and Woodruff Randolph, president, International Typographical Union (AFL) testified in opposition.

On Jan. 22, Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) charged the Committee's Democrats were staging a "filibuster." Jan. 26, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) accused GOP leadership of "an attempt to steamroller" the nomination without "hearings sufficient to disclose all the facts."

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- The House Un-American Activities Committee agreed unanimously Jan. 25 that there was nothing "improper" about a \$300 loan to recently-ousted chief investigator Louis J. Russell by actor Edward G. Robinson. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 94.)

CCC LOANS -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Jan. 27 approved a bill (S 2714) to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000 (billion) as requested by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 11 Farm Message to Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 67). The bill was reported out the same day (S Rept. 888) (For stopgap action to increase CCC's borrowing authority, see page 125.)

Hearings on the measure were held Jan. 25 with CCC President Howard H. Gordon and CCC Budget Officer R. P. Beach testifying. They told Committee Members that CCC's total investments as of Nov. 30, 1953, were \$5,248,600,000 with most of the investments in wheat, corn, cotton and dairy products. A "tremendous spurt" in demands for price-support loans had brought the Corporation to within \$16 million of its statutory borrowing limitation as of Jan. 22, they reported.

RETIREMENT -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Jan. 27 reported favorably, with amendments, a bill (S 2175; H Rept. 1127) to liberalize retirement benefits for legislative employees. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 990.)

The Committee added provisions concerning Members of Congress. One section would provide annuities for widows of Members, and another would base Members' contributions and retirement benefits on \$15,000 annual salary, rather than \$12,500.

HOOVER COMMISSION -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Jan. 26 approved H J Res 354, to increase from \$14,700 to \$60,000 the travel funds of the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The resolution was approved by the House Jan. 20.

SPANISH BASES -- The House Armed Services Committee Jan. 22 approved the Defense Department plan to build four Air Bases in Spain. Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) said the Committee voted

unanimously to let the military have the first \$49 million to start the projects, estimated to cost about \$200 million. The Senate Armed Services Committee gave its approval Jan. 7. Both approvals were required by law, even though the funds had already been voted.

VOTING AGE -- The Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee Jan. 22 approved a proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 53) to lower the legal voting age from 21 to 18.

New Hearings

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Jan. 25 began hearings on President Eisenhower's 14-point plan to amend the Taft-Hartley labor law. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 68-69)

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell declared that the proposal for secret government-supervised strike votes should be tried.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), a Committee member, called the strike-poll plan an "extreme interference with union affairs." Committee chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) endorsed the strike-vote proposal, but said his bill (S 2650) embodying the President's labor recommendations, called for a vote by employees after the strike started.

Mitchell testified again Jan. 26 and said the Administration favored a pre-strike vote. He was followed by William B. Barton, general counsel of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Barton said the Chamber endorsed six of the President's proposals, including a modified form of the strike-vote plan, but had "questions" about six others, including the one to liberalize restrictions against secondary boycotts.

CIO President Walter Reuther testified Jan. 27 that the President's labor plan and the Smith bill "would make Taft-Hartley even worse than it is." He added that the Administration strike vote plan reflects "a deep-seated anti-labor prejudice," and was based on a "misconception that unions act contrary to the will of their members."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), a Labor Committee member, said, "I am against the strike vote, either before or after a strike takes place."

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel said Jan. 28 the President should have "flexibility" in dealing with national emergency labor disputes. Alexander M. Grean, speaking for the American Bakers Association, called for an amendment that would establish rights and limits on the legal right to lockout like the rights and limits applying to a union's right to strike.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- The Army Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee Jan. 27 heard Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., chief of the Army Engineers, testify that some 283 flood control and navigational projects, costing at the time of authorization an estimated \$1,075,000,000, could well be de-authorized.

He told the Subcommittee, considering new appropriations for such projects, the Engineers had surveyed recently all projects previously authorized by Congress but for which no construction funds had been appropriated for one reason or another. He said the backlog of projects when authorized were to cost an estimated \$8,489,200,000.

CONDON CASE -- In public session Jan. 26, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy heard Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) voluntarily deny under oath that he was ever a member of the Communist Party, had Communist sympathies, or attended Communist-labeled meetings. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 95).

Condon waived his legal immunities as a Member of the House. He told the group the "reports" on which the Atomic Energy Commission based its refusal to admit him to an atomic test in Nevada last summer were "completely false." (1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 912, 947, 1069.)

He also denied the testimony of Charles D. Blodgett, who had told the House Un-American Activities Committee that in 1948 he met Condon at a closed Communist meeting. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1402). Condon said the meeting was only a political session between some Democratic leaders and leaders of the newly formed Independent Progressive Party.

Questioned about political affiliations of his former law partners Robert L. Truehaft and Bertram Edises, Condon said it was charged they were Communists, but he "never tried to find out." Condon also denied his wife ever was a Communist Party member, and described himself as a "liberal Democrat who follows the policies of the new deal and the fair deal."

Continuing his testimony Jan. 27, Condon said that for a short time, he belonged to the American League for Peace and Democracy, later cited as subversive by the Attorney General, and was a member for several years of the National Lawyers Guild -- cited as a Communist-front organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee. He said both groups were cited as subversive after he had quit them.

At the Jan. 28 hearing, Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) sought to introduce into the record of the hearings a 1949 article he said listed Condon as a sponsor for a West Coast tour made by Doxey Wilkerson. Louis Budenz named Wilkerson as a Communist two years ago. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) charged Bricker was trying to introduce matter that could be "used against every Democrat in California during the next election." The Committee postponed action on inserting the article into the records.

After the hearing, Condon said he would "think about" Sen. John O. Pastore's (D R.I.) advice to let the House decide whether the reports cited by the AEC were valid, and whether Condon was unqualified to serve in the House.

CIVIL RIGHTS -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Rights began hearings Jan. 26 on two bills (S 1 and S 535) to establish a Commission on Civil Rights.

Favoring enactment of their bills were Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), S 1, and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

Also testifying for enactment were: Clarence Mitchell, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Andrew E. Rice, American Veterans Committee, and John J. Gunther, Americans For Democratic Action.

Mitchell continued his testimony Jan. 27. Also supporting the bills were: Sidney Hollander, National Community Relations Council; Nathaniel H. Goodrich, American Jewish Committee, and Edgar G. Brown, National Negro Council.

GRAZING -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee held hearings Jan. 21 and 22 on a bill (S 2548) to encourage cattlemen to improve federal lands they lease for grazing. The bill would provide for compensation when improved land is transferred, and would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to study grazing fees.

Jan. 22, the following witnesses generally supported the bill: Farrington R. Carpenter, Stockmen's Grazing Committee, Hayden, Colo.; William B. Wright, director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Deeth, Nev.; and J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel, National Grange.

Opposed were Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) and Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Forest Conservation Society of America.

D.C. PUBLIC WORKS -- Subcommittees on Fiscal Affairs of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia Jan. 26 started joint hearings on a bill (HR 7389) to authorize and finance a program of public works construction for the nation's capital. Commissioner Samuel Spencer, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss, engineer commissioner; and Harland Bartholomew, chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, asked legislative authority for a minimum 10-year, \$305 million works program.

POST OFFICE -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Treasury and Post Office Departments Jan. 26 asked Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to investigate the possibility of recovering some of the second-class postal subsidies enjoyed by profitable publications. He referred specifically to Time and Life Magazines.

Summerfield agreed to check but said Congressional action would be necessary. The Subcommittee held a one-day hearing on Post Office budget estimates.

His Department, Summerfield said, loses about \$240 million a year on second-class mail. Questioned on the Administration's request for a \$240 million boost in postal rates, Summerfield estimated the Post Office deficit would be \$329 million in fiscal 1955 if the raise should be denied. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 103.)

FARM SURPLUS -- Senate Armed Services Subcommittee Jan. 27 in a one-day hearing, heard witnesses on the possibility of disposing of huge government-held farm surpluses where overseas bases are being built.

The Senators were particularly interested in a disposal plan involving German contractors who want to participate in the Spanish military base program. But Adm. Joseph F. Jelley, director of construction in the Defense Department, said only a small fraction of the surpluses could be disposed of in this way.

Adm. J. R. Perry of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks said German nationals could not participate at all in the work under present agreements with Spain.

A representative of the West German firm which hopes to get a subcontract on the Spanish bases, E. Osman, said a large amount of surplus foods could be absorbed in Western Germany to pay for work on U.S. bases abroad.

TREASURY PROBE -- Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, III, supported a bill S 2308, to permit the Attorney General to probe charges of wrongdoing among Treasury Department employees, in Jan. 28 testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

The bill (S 2308) introduced by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), would permit the Justice Department to initiate action against Treasury employees suspected of bribery or corruption. Also supporting the bill was H. Chapman Rose, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Continued Hearings

HEALTH -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee resumed hearings Jan. 26 on the nation's health needs. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 93-94.)

Gerhard Hirschfeld, director of the Research Council for Economic Security, Chicago, described his organization's survey of prolonged illnesses, designed to help management and labor evaluate absenteeism and its relationship to medical facilities and benefit plans.

Hirschfeld found there were 37 prolonged illnesses (of more than four consecutive weeks) per 1,000 employees, with the rate higher among women than men. Lost time, he said, totals about seven man-years of absence per 1,000 workers. Group benefit plans, he reported, covered the average worker for 42 per cent of his wage loss and 54 per cent of his gross medical-care costs.

The surveys have shown, Hirschfeld said, that prevention and prompt treatment "can effectively reduce the duration" of many of the disabilities.

Jan. 28, Dr. Walter B. Martin, president-elect of the American Medical Association, testified that AMA was neither for nor against President Eisenhower's proposal for federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108.) In a Jan. 24 statement, the AMA board of trustees expressed doubt about whether the reinsurance plan would be "a true reinsurance or another form of government subsidy."

Martin testified against government health subsidies, advocating reliance on voluntary health insurance.

The "medically indigent," he said, should be helped by direct grants from state and local governments.

Martin complained that "a distorted picture" of American health needs had been disseminated. He reported that a 1953 Federal Reserve Board survey showed that 80 per cent of 53 million families reported no medical debts, while fewer than three per cent needed help in paying their medical bills.

Although opposing federal financial aid for operation of medical schools, Martin advocated grants for their construction and renovation, and approved the use of federal money to aid education of nurses and for construction of hospitals.

TAX REVISION -- The House Ways and Means Committee continued drafting legislation to revise the nation's tax laws. (CQ Weekly Report pp. 90-91, 110.)

JAN. 22 --

The Committee adopted provisions that would: allow deductions for medical expenses if they exceed three per cent, instead of the present five per cent minimum, of adjusted gross income; double the maximum limit for deduction of medical expenses; permit spending for drugs and medicines to be figured in medical expense deductions if they exceed \$50 or one per cent of adjusted gross income -- whichever is higher.

The group also recommended allowing the buyer and seller of property to divide up the deduction for property tax in the year of sale.

Another approved provision would liberalize business depreciation tax deductions.

JAN. 25 --

The House unit voted for a plan to allow working widows, widowers and single heads of households to deduct from taxable income up to \$600 a year of child-care expenses, providing the child is under 10 years, or, if handicapped and unable to attend school, under 16.

JAN. 26 --

The group recommended exempting losses from drought, or from unproductive oil, gas or mining explorations in figuring whether the taxpayer suffered losses of more than \$50,000.

Reed said the proposal would "encourage ... development of our natural resources," and "remove a serious hardship now applicable to farmers who suffer drought losses."

JAN. 28 --

Sections dealing with tax laws on corporation stock distributions and reorganizations were approved. The result would give corporations more flexibility in their capital organization, and bear down on arrangements to avoid taxes.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY -- Hearings of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee continued. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 94). Joseph Owens, national youth

activities director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jan. 21 told the Subcommittee the VFW is "campaigning against obscene literature." He suggested that the radio and television industries write a code of ethics after evaluating programs that might contribute to delinquency.

A like recommendation for a voluntary censorship program for radio and TV came from George J. Hecht, publisher of Parent's Magazine.

Monroe Drew Jr., extension director of Allied Youth, Inc., Jan. 22 made a plea to "dramatize decency" as effectively as movies and television dramatize cocktail soirees.

Dorothy Stratton, executive director of the Girl Scouts, blamed the rise in juvenile delinquency on "widespread neglect of our children's basic needs" as a result of family dislocations.

COLORADO RIVER -- Testimony on the proposed Colorado River project concluded Jan. 28 before the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 92).

JAN. 22 --

Proponents of legislation (HR 4443, 4449 and 4463) authorizing the project included four citizens from Utah, among them the chairman of the Colorado River Development Association. Three witnesses from Colorado also endorsed the project.

JAN. 23 --

D.C. Moffatt of the Utah Power and Light Co. and L. R. Paterson of the Public Service Company of Colorado, speaking also for utilities in Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, southern Utah and southern Wyoming, asked that their transmission lines be used to deliver electricity from the proposed dams to REA and other "preference customers."

Support for the Colorado River storage project came from John Patrick Murphy of the Middle Rio Grande Flood Control Association, who endorsed the proposed San Juan-Chama River water diversion, and John R. Erickson, speaking for the governor of New Mexico.

Michael Petruska of the New York State Conservation Council opposed the legislation.

JAN. 25 --

Twelve witnesses endorsed the project. They included Angus McDonald of the National Farmers Union, Randy H. Hamilton of the American Municipal Association, and officials of the Navajo Tribal Council of New Mexico.

Frank Delany, spokesman for the Colorado River Water Conservation District, opposed Denver's plan, given to the Subcommittee Jan. 22, to divert water from the Blue River.

JAN. 26 --

Conservationists testified against the proposed Echo Park dam, arguing that it would harm the scenic

beauty of Dinosaur National Monument. Witnesses were Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, for the American Planning and Civic Association, J. W. Penfold of the Izaak Walton League, and David R. Brower of the Sierra Club, California.

JAN. 27 --

Fred M. Packard of the National Parks Association said his group was opposed to the Echo Park dam but not to the rest of the project. Opposition also came from Stephen J. Bradley of Boulder, Colo.

JAN. 28 --

Further protests against Echo Park dam came from representatives of the National Audubon Society, Wildlife Management Institute, National Council of State Garden Clubs, American Nature Association, National Wildlife Federation, Nature Conservancy, and the Wilderness Society.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 25 resumed hearings begun last year on operations of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 61.)

Major Gen. Glen E. Edgerton (ret.), managing director of the Bank, testified that it had disbursed more than \$4.5 billion in loans since then, and that more than \$1.7 billion had been repaid to date. Losses that had been written off against reserves amounted to about one hundredth of one per cent.

Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) adjourned the hearing abruptly when Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) objected to the insertion of a voluminous report on world trade into the Committee's record.

Capehart said Jan. 26, the trade report would become part of the record.

Capehart asserted Jan. 27 that loans to foreign countries and businesses would lead to more Communism because of foreign government participation.

Hawthorne Arey, assistant director of the Bank, said all loans made by the Bank must meet the test of some value to the U.S.

H. M. Chadsey, vice president, First National Bank of Boston, Jan. 28 said the program would be fairer if the Export-Import Bank gave all interested commercial banks a chance at its business.

STOCKPILE -- The Subcommittee on Minerals and Fuels of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 25 heard a Westinghouse Electric Company vice president urge protection against foreign competition for this country's electrical manufacturing industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 61.) E. V. Huggins said such protection is required as a defense measure.

Huggins said neither the "buy American" Act nor the "peril point" or escape clause in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act gives enough protection to U.S. industry.

DAV -- Vivian D. Corbly, national adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans, charged Jan. 26 before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, that there was an "active plot" to discredit the veterans groups. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 93).

Reports, Recommendations

INVESTIGATIONS -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Jan. 25 issued its annual report (S Rept. 881) on 1953 probe activities.

The group reported it held hearings in Washington, New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Albany and Houston, during which 546 witnesses testified in open and closed sessions. Another 1,200 witnesses were interviewed by Subcommittee staff members. The Subcommittee said 157 investigations and 445 preliminary inquiries were conducted.

According to the report, 215 witnesses were heard in public sessions, and 79 of them refused to answer questions. Of these, 71 "sought refuge in the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution."

The Subcommittee said it was "charged with the investigation of all Government departments at all levels, with a view to determining their economy and efficiency," and gave this summary of "various actions taken as a direct result" of its 1953 probes:

Saving of about \$18 million to American taxpayers from "exposure of the lack of economy and efficiency" in the International Information Administration and its "Voice of America" broadcasts

Removal of "a number of" federal employees in the "Fifth-Amendment Communist" class, among them Edward M. Rothschild, suspended Government Printing Office employee, and Doris Walters Powell, suspended employee of the Army Quartermaster Corps

Exposure and removal of a number of "Fifth-Amendment Communists" working in key defense plants handling classified material for the U.S. Government. The group cited six persons in this category

Removal of what it termed incompetent and undesirable persons from federal payrolls, including George Herrick, former Chief Engineer for the Voice of America, and Carl Lundmark, suspended Government Printing Office employee

Indictments for contempt of Congress of Harvey O'Connor and Russell W. Duke, citations for contempt against witnesses Corliss Lamont, Abraham Unger and Albert Shadowitz, and pending contempt action against witness Harry Hyman.

The Subcommittee also reported that legislation to "correct various abuses uncovered" during its 1953 probes has been proposed.

The report carried the names of the four GOP members of the Subcommittee -- Sens. McCarthy, Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), and Charles E. Potter (Mich.). The three Democrats on the Subcommittee who resigned last July, did not return until Jan. 26, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 130.)

McCarthy also submitted two other Subcommittee reports Jan. 25. They were on the State Department Information Program (S Rept. 879), and Waste and Mismanagement in Voice of America Engineering Projects (S Rept. 880). (CQ Weekly Report p. 95). McCarthy said that while the Government Operations Committee authorized submission of the reports "some members" wanted him to make it clear that the authorization "does not necessarily mean they approve of the contents of the reports."

ALIEN PROPERTY -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Trading with the Enemy Act recommended Jan. 27 that about \$200 million worth of alien property seized by the U.S. during World War II be returned to former owners. Total assets seized amounted to about \$500 million.

Culminating a year-long probe (1953 Weekly Report, p. 1361), the Subcommittee's recommendations would reverse the present policy of confiscation. The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), asked that the property be turned back only to "individuals not convicted of war crimes."

JUNKETS -- The Department of State reported Jan. 27 that six House Committees withdrew \$111,523 in foreign counterpart funds in visits to 32 countries from August to September, 1953. The report was sent to the House Administration Committee, and emphasized it was only preliminary, and did not cover Senate committees. (For background on counterpart funds, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1.)

The report said the amounts withdrawn were:

Judiciary, \$36,911; Appropriations, \$36,099; Foreign Affairs, \$21,115; Armed Services, \$13,456; Interstate and Foreign Commerce, \$3,662; and Interior and Insular Affairs, \$280.

Coming Up

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- A House Un-American Activities subcommittee, headed by Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) will open an investigation in Lansing, Mich. Feb. 22, it was announced Jan. 28. Clardy said the defiance of a Lansing United Automobile Workers Union (CIO) local would not deter the subcommittee. Clardy said the local sent him a copy of a resolution it adopted accusing the Committee of "all the crimes in the calendar."

HEALTH -- Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee announced Jan. 26 that his Committee will begin hearings Feb. 3 on his bill (HR 7341) to implement the President's recommendations for expansion of federal aid to states under the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108.) Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby was scheduled as the first witness. (For the Committee's hearings on health, see page 133, this issue.)



(JAN. 22 - 28)

around the capitol

RANDALL REPORT

On Jan. 23, well in advance of the March 6 deadline, Clarence B. Randall submitted to the President and the Congress the report of the 17-man Commission on Foreign Economic Policy set up by Public Law 215, 83rd Congress, 1st Session, approved Aug. 7, 1953. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1101-2)

Major Recommendations

Economic aid on a grant basis should be terminated as soon as possible. Offshore procurement should effectively serve its military purpose and not be used as a form of general economic aid.

Technical assistance, with properly staffed, carefully selected, and soundly administered projects, should be pressed forward vigorously but should not become a "big money" program or involve capital investments.

In support of increased U.S. foreign investment, the government should make clear the principles underlying creation of a better climate for such investment. Treaties establishing fair treatment should continue to be negotiated. Primary reliance must be placed on private investment. Three tax changes were recommended: reduction of at least 14 points in taxes on income from investment abroad; removal of certain restrictions on foreign tax credits; options in treatment of direct foreign investments as branches or as subsidiaries for tax purposes; permission to make consolidated returns without the two percent penalty tax.

Domestic agricultural programs and foreign economic policies should be harmonized: Elimination of such devices as inflexible price support programs which result in fixed prices, export subsidies, import quotas, excessive use of tariffs, exchange restrictions and state trading, would be in the interest of a dynamic foreign economic policy. The International Wheat Agreement should be kept under critical review, and its termination in 1956 considered.

The problem of price instability of raw materials is unlikely to be solved by commodity agreements or buffer stocks. More promising the report said, are measures to relax or remove impediments to U.S. foreign trade and diversification of foreign economies.

U.S. dependence on imported materials can be lessened by increased investment where investors are assured against capricious levies on exports or production. U.S. tariff policies should offer reasonably easy access to needed materials in the U.S. market.

The Buy American Act and related provisions should be amended to empower the President to exempt from such provisions bidders from nations that treat U.S. bidders on an equal basis. Pending such amendment, the President should direct procurement agencies to consider foreign bids on the same basis as domestic bids.

Congress should direct the Tariff Commission to study tariff schedules, proposing simplification of commodity definitions and rate structures, with the President empowered to proclaim such changes providing they do not alter total duties collected. The Treasury should formulate proposals to simplify classification of articles not enumerated in tariff schedules. The Senate should

promptly consider HR 6584 to improve the customs valuation provisions by eliminating so-called "foreign value" as a basis for valuation. The Treasury should: Report to Congress on the feasibility of making greater use of actual invoice price for valuation and on more efficient use of the anti-dumping law; study difficulties and delays in customs administration; transfer to the Tariff Commission the task of determining when dumping is taking place.

U.S. policy of non-discrimination in trade matters, as reflected in the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, should not be changed.

The organizational provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be renegotiated, and submitted to Congress for approval.

The President's powers to negotiate under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for not less than three years, authorizing him to: Reduce, through multilateral negotiation, existing tariff rates by not more than five per cent a year; reduce, with or without reciprocal concessions, tariffs on products not imported, or imported in small volume, by half the rates effective in 1945; reduce to 50 per cent ad valorem, or its equivalent, any rate in excess of that ceiling. In the exercise of these powers, present public notice and hearing procedures should be followed, peril points determined, and escape clauses maintained.

Plant and animal quarantines should be maintained.

A proposal for government assistance to communities, employers and workers in case of injury due to tariff changes was prepared for the Commission by David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America (CIO) one of the Presidential appointees. All other members dissented, but the Commission felt that the proposal should be presented to the public. Under it companies and communities affected would become eligible for: Technical assistance; financing for their adjustment programs; accelerated tax amortization on new plant and equipment; special consideration in the letting of government contracts. Employees of such companies would have: Adjustment assistance, possibly through unemployment compensation administered through federal-state machinery but financed from federal funds; intensive counseling and placement; training and moving allowances; older workers who proved unemployable would become eligible for retirement benefits before 65.

The Commission itself proposed that to protect American workers from unfair competition, tariff concessions should not be granted on products made at wages that are substandard in the exporting country; the U.S. should attempt to raise labor standards through the International Labor Organization and other consultative procedures.

In East-West trade, the ban on U.S. exports to Communist China and North Korea, and efforts to obtain similar action by others, should continue. Exports to the European-Soviet bloc of items contributing to military security should continue to be discouraged, but subject to this limitation, the U.S. should acquiesce in more trade between Western Europe and the Soviet bloc.

Policy for the U.S. merchant marine should take account of the availability of foreign vessels and the importance of their earnings in the balance of international

payments. Statutes requiring use of U.S. vessels to transport shipments purchased under U.S. loans or grants should be repealed; an adequate merchant marine should be financed by direct support.

Tourist travel abroad should be facilitated; the duty-free allowance for tourists, should be raised from \$500 to \$1000.

The report said currency convertibility is indispensable to worldwide multilateral trade; and that removal of restrictions on payment and trade should go hand in hand.

Minority Statements

Warning flags on Congressional approval of these recommendations were raised in the dissents of Commission members who are also key Congressional leaders. Reps. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), a ranking member of that committee, entered joint general dissent, and later issued a minority report indicating vigorous disagreement with a number of Commission findings and offering a 10-point program of their own.

Their minority report proposed: Extension of the reciprocal trade Act for not more than two years; provision of means whereby industries that have laid off workers, or are threatened with layoffs, because of foreign competition, can obtain tariff adjustments equalizing their competitive position; review of the tariff structure, line by line, by the Tariff Commission, to equalize differentials that exist between this and other countries; review of the Anti-Dumping Act and the Buy American Act -- the latter should not be changed to make basic industries, particularly public service industries, dependent on foreign sources for equipment or maintenance; special studies of the raw materials and the agricultural situation; encouragement of foreign investment; loans, probably by the Export-Import Bank, to finance primary industry in Latin America and elsewhere; restoration of convertibility, with a view to return to the gold standard; clarification of government structure to coordinate foreign trade policy and domestic economic and defense policy.

Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) dissented four times.

MILLIKIN LETTER

Before the final printing, Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) substituted for earlier specific dissents a letter of comment addressed to Chairman Randall. Burke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) dissented four times, Walter F. George (D Ga.) seventimes, and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) four times.

OTHER COMMENT

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, declared that the report is "an amphibian creature" that "talks protectionist but prescribes further tariff cutsEvidently a protectionist wrote the body of the report and a free trader the conclusions."

Randall Report Views

The variety of opinion represented on the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (the Randall Commission) is indicated by the number of dissents and statements registered by its members.

The chart below indicates the dissents and statements, by sections of the reports, grouping together members who were Presidential Appointees, Senators, and Representatives.

KEY: (1), (2), (part) or (all) tells how many recommendations were dissented from. (s) means amplifying statement. (cs) means concurring statement. (letter) means letter of comment. Use of & between names in same group, and dashes connecting members of different groups, shows they joined in common statement.

Presidential Appointees	Senators	Representatives
FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
<u>Economic and Military Aid</u>		
McDonald	George & Byrd Millikin (letter)	Battle (2)
Technical Assistance		
McDonald	Millikin (letter)	
U.S. FOREIGN INVESTMENT		
McDonald (cs)	Hickenlooper (1) George (1) Byrd (1) Millikin (letter)	Reed (1) Simpson (1)
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE AND RAW MATERIALS		
<u>Agriculture</u>		
McDonald (part)	Millikin (letter) George (part) Hickenlooper (s)	Reed (part) Battle (part) Cooper (s)
<u>Raw Materials</u>		
McDonald	Millikin (letter)	Reed
Whitney (s)	George	Battle Simpson
U.S. DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED MATERIALS		
Fleming (s)	Millikin (letter) Hickenlooper (s) Bush (s) -----	Reed Simpson Vorys (s)
TARIFFS AND TRADE POLICY		
McDonald (s)	Millikin (letter)	Reed Simpson
ADJUSTMENT TO INCREASED IMPORTS		
16 of the 17 commission members dissented from the McDonald proposal. Most of them also filed statements.		
LABOR STANDARDS IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION		
McDonald (cs)	Millikin (letter) Byrd Bush (cs) ----- Hickenlooper (s)	Reed Simpson Vorys (cs)
RELATED PROBLEMS OF TRADE ADJUSTMENT		
<u>East-West Trade</u>		
McDonald	Millikin (letter) Hickenlooper George Byrd	Reed Simpson
Parker & Whitney (s) -----	Bush ----- George & Byrd (s)	Vorys & Battle
<u>Merchant Marine Policy</u>		
McDonald	George Millikin (letter)	Reed Simpson
Tapp & Whitney -----	Byrd	Battle
(concurring statement by Tapp in which Whitney & Byrd join)		

In addition to the above dissents and statements, Congressmen Reed and Simpson submitted a joint statement of general dissent to the report, filed with Randall under a covering letter dated Jan. 16, and later issued a minority report containing a 10-point program of their own.

(For first names and other identification of Commission members, see 1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1101-02, 1215.)

COFFEE PRICES

Charging that coffee consumers are suffering "price gouging," Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) Jan. 25 urged the Administration and Congress to act on recommendations in S Rept. 2377, 81st Congress, 2nd Session. Gillette headed the Senate Agriculture subcommittee which investigated coffee prices. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 87.) He announced an additional printing of 1,000 copies.

Gillette wrote to former Sen. James M. Mead (D N.Y.), now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, asking the Commission to act against price increases. He also urged enactment of S 1386, a bill pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee, which would place coffee trading under controls through the Commodity Exchange Act. Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) Jan. 22 said he would ask the Committee for an early vote on the bill, unless there is demand for hearings.

FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey Jan. 27 announced the Commission will institute an investigation. He said a "preliminary study suggests" that increased coffee prices "may be due in part to speculative activity." Howrey made his announcement shortly after President Eisenhower told his news conference that he had ordered a probe.

Aiken said a subcommittee may investigate coffee prices along with other retail food prices. Jan. 27, his Committee discussed coffee, in closed session.

Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) Jan. 22 introduced a measure (S Res. 195) calling for an investigation by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Jan. 26 asked Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) to institute a probe by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 28 appointed a subcommittee, headed by Beall, to probe coffee prices. The action was taken under the Committee's general authority. S Res 195 was not acted on.

A special House Committee to investigate coffee prices was asked Jan. 27 in a resolution (H Res 421) introduced by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.).

SECURITY DISMISSALS

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Jan. 21 refused to make public a breakdown of the 2,200 government employees who were fired, or resigned as "security risks." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 97.) Brownell defended the right of the Administration to withhold information on how many were disloyal and how many were unsuitable for other reasons.

More Members of Congress joined in the request for a breakdown. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) Jan. 24 accused the Administration of "deceit and demagogism" by implying the government was "staffed by subversives" -- a charge, he said, the Administration knows to be "false." Johnston Jan. 25 introduced a resolution (S Res 199) calling on Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young to supply the details. The resolution,

referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, was supported by Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.)

Jan. 23, the House Un-American Activities Committee asked Young to separate into categories the 1,456 persons the White House says were fired or forced to resign in the period May 27-Sept. 30, 1953.

Young, in a letter to Rep. John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) Jan. 26 asserted the Commission had "neither the responsibility nor the authority" to release information "concerning the employees' security program." Moss requested a breakdown Jan. 15.

DEFENSE DEBATE

In a Senate speech Jan. 22, Albert M. Gore (D Tenn.) said he feared the "basic decision" of the Eisenhower Administration to meet future aggression by "instant retaliation" against Russia has increased the chances for World War III. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 71.)

Gore said he had "grave apprehensions" about the Administration's emphasis upon air power and atomic weapons at the expense of "drastically-reduced ground forces." The 30 per cent recommended budget reduction for the Army, Gore asserted, will require withdrawal of many troops "now guarding the trouble spots of the world."

"Do we start dropping atomic bombs on Moscow?" Gore asked, "if a Communist Party revolt in Iran received aid from Russia, or in case of a border clash between Bulgarian and Greek troops?"

But Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) maintained the new policy does not blueprint in advance the policy toward each individual aggression made all over the world. He stated that "500 million people passed behind the Iron Curtain" between 1945 and 1950, under the Truman Administration.

Democratic Senators Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and John J. Sparkman (Ala.) praised Gore's speech. Douglas said he hoped the U.S. wouldn't throw away "two Aces" -- the Army and the Navy -- "to draw to a flush." The Illinoisan said he was "taken in" last year when he voted to cut \$5 billion from Air Force funds on an Administration promise that no combat planes would be cut. Douglas charged that 700 planes were eliminated.

Jackson said, "We've told the Russians what kind of aggression to start." Sparkman and Monroney attacked the cutback in Army funds and personnel.

YOUNG ON PARITY

Chairman Milton R. Young (R N.D.) of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture Jan. 26 quoted Presidential Candidate Eisenhower as saying Oct. 4, 1952, in Brookings, S.D.: "The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90-percent parity price support, and... to helping the farmer obtain... 100-per cent parity, with the guaranty in the price supports of 90 per cent." (See Eisenhower Meets Press, page 144.)

With other Senators in a floor discussion, Young defended fixed farm supports at 90 per cent of parity against recent "vicious and often-times inaccurate and unfair attacks." He criticized an editorial in Life Magazine which he said "seeks to draw a parallel between former Sen. (Theodore G.) Bilbo (D Miss.) and myself."

Sens. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), and John C. Stennis (D Miss.) also spoke for 90 per cent farm price supports.

EXCISE TAXES

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.) said Jan. 27 he hoped Congress could, in 1954, cut all excise taxes now above 10 per cent down to that figure. Staff experts on the House Ways and Means Committee have estimated such a move would reduce revenues by about \$942 million annually. But Martin asserted that increased sales, as a result of any such cut, probably would prevent any revenue loss.

The Speaker declared he didn't expect the Eisenhower Administration to propose any excise tax changes, but said he hoped the Administration wouldn't fight the proposal "when the time comes." House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said Jan. 28 many excise taxes were so high "there is no doubt they impose extreme hardships" and "stifle certain segments of business."

DUKE ACQUITTED

Russell W. Duke, cited for contempt of Congress in 1953 (1953 Weekly Report, pp. 1168, 1377) was acquitted Jan. 26 in the U.S. District Court for Washington. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, which asked for the citation for refusal to appear to testify, promptly subpoenaed Duke again. "If Duke refuses to obey this one," McCarthy said, "we'll have him cited again."

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

MORSE REPORT

Delivering his first "Report of the Independent Party" for 1954, Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) Jan. 27 charged that the economic policies outlined in the Administration's proposed budget "will lead to further deflation..." Also criticizing "tight money" and credit policies, Morse cited statistics on unemployment to warn against a possible "spiraling depression."

HOUSE GOP CAUCUS

Following a caucus, to which all 219 House Republicans were invited, majority leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Jan. 28 predicted that a "good deal" of President Eisenhower's legislative program would be enacted during the second session, but that there "is no must list."

FISHING INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R) and John F. Kennedy (D) Jan. 22 joined with 27 other Senators

in introducing S 2802, designed to help the American fishing industry meet foreign competition. (For sponsors, see vote chart, p. 127.) The bill would boost consumption of domestic fish products through education and research in production and marketing. The programs would be financed by a percentage of the gross revenues from fish import duties.

"OPERATION ECONOMY"

Chairman John Taber (R N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee announced Jan. 25 that a group of about 20 business and professional specialists would help the House group "make a systematic and intelligent examination of requests by Federal agencies for operating funds for fiscal 1955." Taber said a similar move made last year was known as "Operation Economy."

OMNIBUS FUNDS BILL

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) Jan. 25 introduced a single-package appropriation bill (S 2825) to support the government in fiscal 1955. The measure would provide for fiscal 1955 appropriations of \$64 billion, with the money to be apportioned among federal departments and agencies on a percentage basis.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"All my life I have tried to decide who knows the most about our economy -- our businessmen or our economists? The only conclusion I have been able to reach is that politicians know less than either of them -- and do more talking about the subject." -- House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) in a Jan. 23 address to the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

"The Navy is disposing of some of its surplus items and everyone is happy about the whole thing... There is, for example, the announcement of the sale by the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard of some 23 surplus Toggenburg goats. Now Toggenburg goats are fine critters, but it is not readily apparent to a landlubber just how they would be essential to our sea-going armed forces." -- Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) in a Jan. 28 newsletter.

"A Mr. Ralph McGill...writing in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution under date of January 18, in his zeal to support the 120 per cent raise in Congressional salaries, attacks me personally and ... says I go around with patched trousers held together with safety pins. I do not go around with patched trousers held together by safety pins, and everyone with whom I associate knows it. It will take more than (this) to stop my opposition to this Congressional Relief Bill." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) in a Jan. 22 newsletter.

"During the past year we have seen a carefully planned air power program wrecked by false economy. Now the grave error has been admitted. The old program is being reinstated but from one to two billion dollars has been wasted in the process and the completion of the program has been delayed two years." -- Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) during House debate Jan. 20 on a proposal to establish an Air Force Academy.



JAN 22 - 28

political notes

MANY WILL RUN

Sens. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) were among a score who announced their candidacies for re-election or election to Congress.

Gillette announced Jan. 26 that he would be a candidate for another Senate term. Now the only Democrat holding a major office in Iowa, the 75-year-old Senator served in the Senate from 1936-44, and since 1949. He was in the House from 1933-37.

Cordon's announcement also came Jan. 26. "I place my candidacy squarely on the record I have made in office since coming to the Senate in March of 1944," he stated.

At the filing deadline in Illinois Jan. 25 no less than 11 had filed for the Republican nomination for the seat held by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). In the race for the GOP Senatorial nomination at the Illinois primary April 13 are:

Park Livingston, recently resigned president of the University of Illinois Board of Trustees; Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, Chicago publicity man; Edward A. Hayes, Chicago attorney and former national commander of the American Legion; Joseph T. Meek, president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations; Deneen A. Watson, Chicago attorney who was an unsuccessful candidate for the GOP Senate nomination in 1944; Lars Daly, Chicago insurance man who was an unsuccessful candidate for the GOP Senate nomination in 1950;

Edward D. O'Brien, Chicago public relations counselor; Edgar M. Elbert, former national president of the Lions Clubs and a Chicago real estate broker; Austin L. Wyman, Chicago attorney and member of the executive board of the Chicago Crime Commission; John B. Crane, former associate professor at Northwestern University; and City Alderman Herbert Geisler, a blind Chicago attorney.

OTHERS RUNNING

CALIFORNIA: Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D) of the 26th (Los Angeles) District, announced Jan. 25 that he will seek both the Democratic and the Republican nominations for the Senate under the state's cross-filing law, in the primary June 8. A two-term Congressman, Yorty said he decided to run for the seat now held by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) because "California's representation in the Senate is not presently effective." He claimed that a large majority of California Democrats and "independent Republicans" are not presently represented in the U.S. Senate. He plans to run on a platform of prosperity for "all the people" and a strong national defense policy. Kuchel announced his candidacy for re-election last year.

On Jan. 25 James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced his candidacy for the 26th District seat now held by Yorty.

Roosevelt was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1950, on the Democratic ticket. He is a former Democratic National Committeeman and former chairman of the California Democratic State Central Committee. His brother, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D) represents New York's 20th Congressional District.

Rep. John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) announced Jan. 28 as a candidate for re-election. He said he would file for both the Democratic and Republican nominations in the Third District.

FLORIDA: A GOP primary battle is in the offing in the First District (St. Petersburg-Tampa) where William C. Cramer, St. Petersburg attorney, has announced his candidacy and Thomas J. Dunn, trust officer of the First National Bank of St. Petersburg, has filed for the GOP nomination for the seat now held by Rep. Courtney Campbell (D Fla.). Cramer lost to Campbell in 1952 by only 1,863 votes.

In the Seventh District, E. B. (Smoky) Sutton, cattleman, citrus grower, ex-mayor of Lakeland and ex-Democrat, filed as a Republican against incumbent James A. Haley (D).

INDIANA: Rep. Earl Wilson (R) of the Ninth District Jan. 21 announced his candidacy for re-election to an eighth term in Congress. He said that he would campaign on the President's program and termed himself an Eisenhower Republican.

MAINE: Robert L. Jones, of Biddeford, who formerly was on the staff of ex-Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) and is now on the staff of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), told CQ on Jan. 27 that he is "not a candidate for any office in Maine this year." On Jan. 21, Mrs. Winona Millett, wife of Capt. Lewis Millett of Mechanics Falls, started circulation of petitions to put Jones' name on the primary ballot for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine). Millett was a classmate of Jones, but Jones called the action "quite a surprise."

MARYLAND: Robert M. Watkins, of College Park, chairman of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, filed Jan. 25 for the Democratic nomination for the Fifth Congressional District seat held by Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.). Richard K. Lankford, (D) of Annapolis defeated by Small in the 1952 race also has filed for the Democratic nomination. Small announced Jan. 27 that he will seek re-election.

MISSOURI: Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), filed Jan. 22 for renomination on the Democratic ticket in the Ninth (northeastern) Congressional District. Now serving his 16th consecutive term, Cannon at 74 is dean of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

NEW JERSEY: Former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, once chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and who served a prison term for payroll padding, announced Jan. 22 that he is a candidate for the

GOP nomination in the Seventh Congressional District. He plans to run on an anti-communist, anti-fascist platform. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 37)

OHIO: Paul W. Walter, Cleveland attorney who was active in the Senatorial and Presidential campaigns of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), has announced that he will seek the GOP nomination for the 23rd district seat now held by Rep. George H. Bender (R). Bender is running for the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA: Matt Cvetic, a former undercover agent for the FBI, announced Jan. 21 that he will seek the Republican nomination for the 28th (Pittsburgh) Congressional District seat now held by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D). Cvetic will campaign on an anti-communist platform.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.) announced Jan. 27 that he is a candidate for a third term. He represents the First District.

EGG HEADS AND HARD TIMES

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.) charged Jan. 23 that "left-wing egg-heads" who want to lead this nation into socialism are "trying to promote ... hard times for political reasons."

Speaking before the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, Martin said that he knew of no responsible businessman who was pessimistic about the economic outlook. But, he added, they are plenty of "four-alarm prophets of hard times" among those who are of a "left-wing" political persuasion.

Martin said there was an economic recession in 1949 and 1950, but at that time there were no cries of "economic doom" from "the egghead wing of American political life" who "infect" Americans for Democratic Action. ADA describes itself as a liberal political-action group which supports candidates of its choice in both parties.

Martin declared 1952 was the most prosperous year in the history of the U.S., and employment was at a record high, over 62 million. While the country is going through a "period of readjustment" following the end of the Korean war, Martin stated, "there is not a valid economic sign today... pointing to anything like the unemployment in 1949-50."

On Jan. 25 ADA sent a telegram to Martin stating that its members "do not predict a depression in 1954" and that "ADA did not predict a depression in 1949 or 1950."

"STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER"

The Republican National Committee Jan. 10 issued for the first time a four-page publication called "Straight From the Shoulder, a Journal of Political Fact." It is edited by James C. Austin.

Number 1, Vol. 1, of the new GOP publication had several comments on the 112-page monthly Democratic Digest started last year by the Democratic National

Committee as the Democrats' answer to what they called "the one-party press." The Digest sells for 25 cents a copy and uses reprints from other publications.

Editor Austin noted that the new GOP Journal is "an original product" which would not carry reprints. It would be circulated "free of charge" only within the confines of the United States and its territories, and would not "pretend to be the answer to anyone's one-party press," he stated.

The Republican publication will highlight the national issues in the 1954 Campaign as they are viewed by the Republican National Committee. Now published on a monthly basis, the Journal probably will be published more frequently later in the year.

OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) told a Chicago audience Jan. 21 that "under no circumstances would I be a candidate for President in 1956." He said that "Ike (President Eisenhower) is my candidate" and that he felt the President would be drafted for a second term. He expected to support Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 "barring anything unforeseen."

While McCarthy was apparently taking himself out of the 1956 Presidential contest, supporters of the Bricker amendment were beginning to talk about Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) as a possible Presidential candidate. Bricker was the GOP Vice Presidential nominee in 1944 on a ticket headed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.).

STATE ROUNDUP

ALABAMA: The Democratic Executive Committee on Jan. 23 voted 42-19 to prohibit Democrats who voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 to run in the 1954 Democratic primary. It also ruled out as candidates anyone who "failed or refused" to vote the Democratic ticket in 1952.

MARYLAND: Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, a former Democratic Member of Congress, withdrew Jan. 16 from the hotly contested Democratic gubernatorial primary contest in which Dr. H. C. Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland, and George P. Mahoney (D) Baltimore contractor, are already contestants. D'Alesandro's administration has been under attack on charges of fraud and his son was recently acquitted of a statutory rape charge.

PENNSYLVANIA: Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood (R Pa.) said after a meeting with President Eisenhower on Jan. 27 that he has the promise of the President's support in his bid for the governorship. Wood is the "harmony" candidate of the various GOP factions in Pennsylvania.

TEXAS: Rep. John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.) announced Jan. 27 that he will not seek re-election. He has served in Congress for ten years from the 14th district.

VIRGINIA: Sidney S. Kellam, former campaign manager for Gov. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.), and three others were acquitted Jan. 25 of charges of income tax evasion.



(JAN 22 - 28)

the executive branch

ECONOMIC REPORT

In his first economic report to Congress, President Eisenhower Jan. 28 described the economic state of the nation as "marvelously prosperous" but said his Administration was on guard against a possible recession. Prominent among his anti-recession proposals was increased and extended unemployment benefits.

The President told Congress that while "our economy is basically strong," and the current economic readjustment is "likely to be brief and self-correcting," the situation "must not be viewed with complacency." He said the Government would not hesitate to use its formidable "arsenal of weapons...for maintaining economic stability."

REVIEW OF 1953

On the whole, the President reported, 1953 was a "very prosperous" year. The gross national product rose 5.5 per cent to \$367 billion, total personal income increased to \$284.6 billion, prices were relatively stable, and there was "very little unemployment."

END-OF-THE-YEAR DOWNTURN

But the closing months of 1953 saw a "contraction of economic activity" that brought precautionary planning against a possible, if unlikely, "cumulative downward movement of the economy" toward a major recession, he said.

The immediate cause of the economic downturn was attributed to "an imbalance between production and sales" during the year that led to a drop in business inventory buying. Other recessionary influences during 1953 were listed as the growing farm surplus problem, decline in farm prices, a 7.4 per cent drop in net farm income, and a mid-year decline in corporation profits.

The President said the inventory readjustment was largely a "corrective" move, but that "periods of readjustment always carry risks with them." His Administration therefore was designing "plans for dealing with a business depression, although none was in sight." He also noted that a readjustment could have adverse psychological effects.

ANTI-RECESSION PLANS

High on the list of Administration proposals to promote economic stability was modernization of the Federal State unemployment insurance program. The President asked Congress and the States to extend unemployment insurance coverage to an additional 10.3 million persons, and to raise the amounts and duration of benefits payments.

Request For Congress to Act

He specifically asked Congress to:

Include 2.5 million federal civilian employees in the program; extend unemployment coverage to the 3.4

million workers in businesses with fewer than eight employees; extend coverage to some 200,000 workers processing, packing, storing or delivering agricultural commodities.

Allow employers to qualify for a tax reduction after one year, instead of a three-year period of covered experience in the unemployment insurance program.

Provide machinery for granting non-interest bearing loans to states whose unemployment funds reserves "are near exhaustion," and allow repayment of a loan from a federal fund for needy State unemployment funds to be postponed until the loan has been outstanding for four years.

Request For States to Act

The President specifically asked all the States to:

Include the 4.2 million persons working for them or their municipalities and other political subdivisions in the unemployment insurance program.

Boost dollar maximum on unemployment benefits payments so that they may equal at least half the regular weekly earnings of "the great majority of the beneficiaries." He said the present ratio was 33 per cent of average weekly earnings of covered workers.

Raise the potential duration of unemployment benefits to 26 weeks (now done by only 24 states), and make the benefits available to all persons "who have had a specified amount of covered employment or earnings."

President Eisenhower said these proposals would "constitute the most important improvement for defending the worker against recession that has been made in our Federal-State Unemployment Insurance System since it was instituted more than a decade and a half ago."

Minimum Wage Study

The President did not propose a boost in the 75 cents an hour minimum wage, but said the Secretary of Labor was studying this problem, and that "at the proper time" recommendations would be made to Congress. He said an increase in the minimum, and expansion of its coverage "are desirable," but that "timing of these changes must be worked out with a view to the best interests of the economy."

Public Works Plan

Another anti-recession plan was for an expanded federal public works program for which outlays could be increased by one half or more within a year. The President suggested that state and local outlays could be stepped up at the same rate for construction of streets and roads, schools, hospitals, and water and sewerage facilities.

"Strong Economy" Measures

The President also repeated the "strong economy" measures already outlined in separate messages to Congress. These dealt with proposed tax changes (CQ Weekly Report pp. 103-106); flexible farm price supports (CQ Weekly Report pp. 67-68); extended social security coverage (CQ Weekly Report pp. 69-70); and federal aid for housing (CQ Weekly Report p. 144.) And he projected a tariff program to increase foreign trade.

He also asserted that an "essential part" of economic preparedness would be a higher public debt limit.

And he told Congress that the economy is likely to continue to grow, particularly if Congress acts on his Administration's recommendations.

BUILT-IN STABILIZERS

Among the weapons at hand to help "cushion the effects of recessionary influences," according to the President, were increased spending for research and the growing store of scientific and technological knowledge, and flexible, instead of restrictive monetary and debt management policies. He noted that an elastic credit policy could help keep the economy from moving too far either into the "zone of inflation" or "the zone of contraction."

"BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE"

These were the factors cited by the President as a "basis for confidence" in the economic future of the nation:

Improved economic condition of the nations of the free world.

Stopping of a price inflation.

Development of new products available for consumers.

The prospect of more tax relief and consequently increased purchasing power as federal savings on expenses increase.

A good market for housing, and a prospective high rate of home construction.

Continued rise in state and local spending, with federal spending acting as a "sustaining factor."

A high level of investment spending.

"Signs of stability" in agricultural prices.

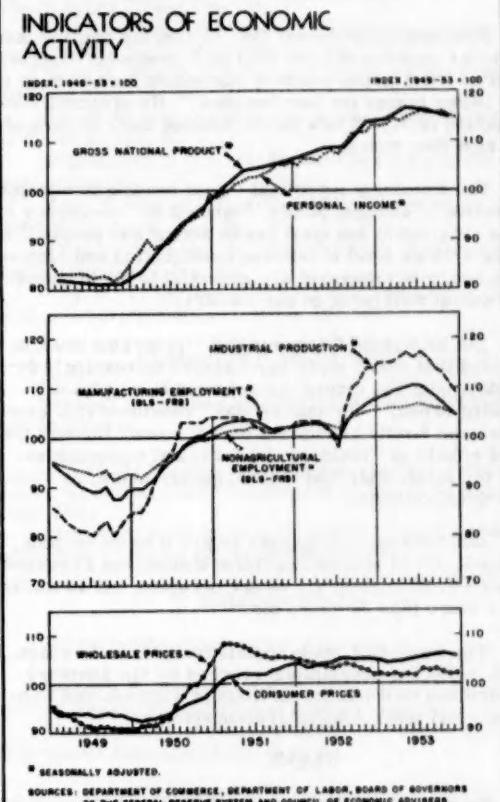
The sound condition of financial institutions to meet reasonable monetary demands.

Agricultural price supports which "help protect farm incomes."

ECONOMIC GROWTH

To show "how far and in what general directions the American economy" had traveled since 1939, the President pointed out that the gross national product had quadrupled between 1939 and 1953, agricultural output increased 35 per cent, mining production 71 per cent, construction 78 per cent, manufacturing 139 per cent, and electric power production 244 per cent.

And he noted that while population increased 22 per cent during the period, and total employment rose 35 per cent, unemployment dropped 84 per cent.



The President commented that "perhaps never before in their history have the American people come closer to realizing the ideal of high and expanding employment, without price inflation, than in 1953." And he said that "our approach to a position of military preparedness" would make it possible to give fuller attention "to a sustained improvement of national living standards."

But while expressing confidence in the growth of the national economy, the President outlined these broad principles to guide the Administration "in dealing with the possible threat of a depression:" take preventative action; avoid a doctrinaire position; pursue measures that will aid expansion of private activity; act "promptly and vigorously if economic conditions require it."

The President concluded that "there is every reason for confidence that our system of individual enterprise... will long continue to be a producer of ever-increasing wealth and widely diffused well-being."

The accompanying chart shows the pattern of economic development from 1949 through 1953 in terms of the gross national product, income, employment and prices.

HOUSING MESSAGE

President Eisenhower Jan. 25 sent his housing message to Congress (H Doc. 306) with proposals designed to offer "the means whereby our nation may provide more and better homes for our families." He proposed construction of 35,000 new public housing units in each of the next four years.

The President noted that "good housing is a major objective of national policy," since it is "necessary for good citizenship and good health among our people," and since a "high level of housing construction and vigorous community development are essential to the economic and social well being of our country."

But he warned Congress that "programs must be avoided that would make our citizens increasingly dependent upon the federal government to supply their housing needs." He said he was "convinced that every American family can have a decent home" through the joint efforts of "builders, lenders, and communities and the local, state and federal governments, as well as individual citizens."

"Our housing deficiencies continue to be serious," he said. Of 37 million non-farm homes, the President reported, 20 million are owner occupied, but 19 million "are more than 30 years old."

The President made legislative proposals which, he said, reflected conclusions reached by his Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs and other Administration studies.

SLUMS

To meet "the problem of neighborhood decay," and "eliminate the causes of slums and blight," the President asked Congress to: Make available a program of loans and grants for renovation of "salvable" areas and for elimination of hopeless slums, with \$700 million from loan funds, and up to \$250 million in grants; authorize the Federal Housing Administration to insure private credit extended to rehabilitate homes in decaying neighborhoods; set up (with an additional \$5 million appropriation) a program of matching grants to states and metropolitan areas for planning against the spread of slum conditions.

IMPROVE EXISTING HOUSING

The President made the following proposals to "undertake the long-delayed job of maintaining existing homes in good condition." "End the present discriminatory policy which favors the purchasing of new as against existing homes" by making the maximum terms for the insurance of loans on existing homes comparable to those available for new housing; increase from \$2,500 to \$3,000 the maximum federally-insured loan to repair single-family homes, extend the maximum repayment term from three to five years, and make comparable changes for rehabilitation of multiple dwellings.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower told reporters at his 25th press conference Jan. 27 that:

His flexible price-support program for agriculture represented no basic change in his thinking, and he never promised in his Presidential campaign to hold price supports at 90 per cent of parity beyond the end of 1954

The Federal Trade Commission will undertake a full-scale probe of rising coffee prices

He backs the statement of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles rejecting a big-five parley with Red China

His associates on Capitol Hill are still hopeful of a compromise on the Bricker amendment (see page 124.)

His Administration is politically liberal in dealing with individuals and conservative in dealing with economic and monetary matters

Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) has every right to clear himself of charges of subversion (see page 132.)

A measure of humanity will be employed by the Army in court-martialing Corporal Edward S. Dickenson

A reporter's suggestion that the Administration adopt a system whereby "security risks" is worth looking into, and he believed honorable discharges might be given employees who left in good standing

He probably will send Congress recommendations on foreign trade, based in part, on the report of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy

He abandoned plans to halt the half per cent social security tax hike on employers and employees, now in effect, because it was needed to finance the expanded program he advocated (see page 69), and

Nothing could be done to stop Norwalk, Conn. Veterans of Foreign Wars from sending the FBI names of Norwalk residents the VFW considers "Communists."

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Citing the "continued lack of adequate housing, both new and used, for low-income families," the President recommended: Authorizing FHA to insure "modest" long-term loans, with low initial payment, on both new and existing dwellings for low-income families who need new homes because of slum rehabilitation and other public activities; authorization by Congress of construction of 140,000 new public housing units during the next four years at the rate of 35,000 units a year. (Congress authorized 20,000 units for fiscal 1954).

OTHER PROPOSALS

The President made these other recommendations:

Modernize the National Housing Act to include a more realistic scale of mortgage ceilings

Broaden Presidential authority to adjust terms on all government guaranteed and insured mortgages "in the light of economic conditions"

Reorganize the Federal National Mortgage Association to eventually permit the full retirement of government funds from secondary mortgage market operations;

allow "new FNMA to manage and liquidate present mortgage holdings which are government-owned assets, with all proceeds of liquidation to revert to the Treasury; enable "new" FNMA to make direct use of Treasury funds for certain mortgage purchasing activities

Reorganize the federal housing set-up "to provide a better grouping of housing activities headed by an Administrator with adequate supervisory authority."

Take steps to insure families of minority groups displaced by urban redevelopment activities "a fair opportunity to acquire adequate housing."

REACTION

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the President's proposals are "designed to provide the best possible answer to the question of the federal government's role in advancing good housing and a high level of housing construction."

House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said the message indicates Administration recognition of "the vital importance of better housing as a basic necessity for the total well-being of our citizens." Halleck added that the President's "proposals to stimulate private and community activity in this field are most gratifying."

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said the housing message "in the main endorsed the housing program developed under the Democratic Administration," and added he was "sorry" the President recommended only 35,000 new public housing units for each of the next four years, instead of the 75,000-unit starts a year "authorized by the Democrats." Maybank charged the proposed cuts in public housing "hurt the Negro most."

Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Jan. 26 praised the President's housing plans, but said it would be hard to convince many Republicans that "there is any necessity for continuing" the public housing program. Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) called the public housing program "socialistic," while Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) said plans to continue the public housing program were "demoralizing."

Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL Housing Committee, Jan. 25 said the President's housing plans "do not begin to come to grips" with housing needs of low and middle income groups.

At a Jan. 25 news conference, Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, said the President's low-payment housing plan would "take the pressure off" the public housing program. He also noted that the proposed housing reorganization plan would not affect housing units of the Veterans Administration.

The President

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of:

Lothair Teeter of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Jan. 25

Harmar D. Denny of Pennsylvania, member, Civil Aeronautics Board, Jan. 25.

Abbott McConnell Washburn, Minnesota, Deputy Director, U.S. Information Agency, Jan. 25

Fred A. Seaton of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Jan. 25

Frank B. Berry of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Jan. 25

John Siezak of Illinois, Under-Secretary of the Army, Jan. 25

Hugh M. Milton, II, of New Mexico, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Jan. 25

Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Pennsylvania, Under-Secretary of the Navy, Jan. 25

John W. Tramborg of Wisconsin, Commissioner, Social Security Administration, Jan. 25.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees have approved the following nominations:

Albert M. Beeson of California, member, National Labor Relations Board (Labor and Public Welfare, see page 130.)

Robert O. Boyd of Oregon, member, National Mediation Board (Labor and Public Welfare).

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has nominated:

Roswell B. Perkins of New York, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Jan. 22

Glen A. Lloyd of Illinois, deputy director, Foreign Operations Administration, Jan. 28.

Departments, Agencies

POWER POLICY

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay Jan. 22 refused a request, submitted by representatives of the Missouri Basin Electric Consumers Association, that he suspend for 90 days implementation of the Administration's policy for sale of power in the Basin. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1090, 1438, 1440.)

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The Federal Reserve Board reported Jan. 28 that 1953 ended with a production drop but there are "favorable factors for business prospects." Factors listed were tax reduction, high income, available credit, and adjustments business men have already made by cutting down stocks of goods on hand.

BOND EXCHANGE

The Treasury Department Jan. 27 announced plans for the largest single refinancing operation in its 164-year history. Secretary George M. Humphrey said holders of some \$20.7 billion worth of bonds, in five issues, will be offered an exchange for two new issues -- one and five-eighths per cent one year bonds or two and a half per cent seven and three-quarter year bonds.



(JAN. 29)

late developments

Late developments of the week ending Jan. 29 briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Feb. 5 Weekly Report.

On The Floor

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) Jan. 29 left the ranks of uncompromising advocates of the Bricker amendment (S J Res 1), introducing a substitute similar to the proposal submitted Jan. 27 by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), and minus the major strictures -- such as the "which clause" -- advocated as treaty curbs by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio). (See p. 124.)

McCarran said he was sole sponsor of the substitute. Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) had announced that he would introduce a substitute with "substantial bipartisan support."

Committees

TANK CONTRACT

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) protested Jan. 29 that the Army signed an exclusive \$200 million contract with General Motors for tanks Jan. 28 although it was asked to delay the signing while a Senate Armed Services Committee probe was pending. Kefauver made the statement at the opening of the hearing. Under Secretary of the Army John Slezak, who handles procurement, testified that the GM bid was "lower by a minimum of \$18 million" than bids submitted by the Chrysler Corporation.

HEALTH

Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, charged Jan. 29 that the American Medical Association was evading its responsibility in failing to take "definite stand" on President Eisenhower's health program. (See page 133.) During second-day testimony of Dr. Walter B. Martin, AMA's president-elect, Wolverton said the AMA's "negative attitude doesn't appeal to me."

SUPREME COURT

The Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings Jan. 29 on a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 44) to limit the membership on the Supreme Court to nine, force the retirement of justices at age 75, and prevent a Justice from leaving the Court to run for President or Vice President. The proposal was supported by former Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, and Albert E. Jenner, appearing for the American Bar Association. Jenner added that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., favored the proposed amendment.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION					
Bills	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	In Con- ference
Statehood for Alaska	6/26/53				
Statehood for Hawaii	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54		
Increase Salaries of of Congress, Fed. Judges			5/12/53		
Immunity of Cong. witnesses			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Raise legal debt limit	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway			6/16/53	1/20/54	
Restrict executive treaty powers (Bricker Amendment)			6/15/53		
South Korean Mutual Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	

ECONOMIC REPORT COMMENT

President Eisenhower's economic report to Congress drew mixed reaction from the lawmakers. (See page 142.)

House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Jan. 28 said the report "provides a devastating answer to the shameful whispering campaign of reckless partisans who are trying to stampede the country into a depression for their own political advantage."

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) called it "the most sweeping and incisive analysis of the national economy ever presented to Congress." But Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) criticized the President's economic program and said Mr. Eisenhower "talks as Hoover did in 1929." Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) declared "the government already should be doing more than it is to improve conditions."

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said he was "surprised and disappointed" at the President's stand on the minimum wage. Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) charged the President's decision to retain the existing minimum wage for the present was "another example of his failure to perform on a promise." Murray said, "I had every reason to think he would ask an increase to one dollar."

CORRECTION

Page 100, Column 1, Paragraph 3 -- Figure indicating estimated fiscal 1955 tax cut should be \$1,250,000,000.



summary of legislation

Bills Acted On

(Jan. 20 through Jan. 26)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

Sent to President

- S 987. Issue commemorative coin in celebration of founding of Northampton, Mass. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Banking and Currency reported, amended, July 30, 1953. Passed Senate Jan. 12, 1954. Passed House amended Jan. 21. Senate concurred in House amendment Jan. 22.
- S 2474. Issue commemorative coin for centennial of founding of New York City. LEHMAN (D N.Y.), IVES (R N.Y.) Senate Banking and Currency reported July 30, 1953. Passed Senate Jan. 12, 1954. Passed House Jan. 21.
- HR 1917. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. BOGGS (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported March 10. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 13. House vacated proceedings and re-passed with word corrected April 14. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 30, 1953. Passed Senate amended Jan. 12, 1954. House agreed to Senate amendments Jan. 21.
- HR 6665. Make provisions re 1954 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported, amended, July 31. Passed House under suspension of rules July 31, 1953. Passed Senate amended, with text of S 2643 substituted, Jan. 12, 1954. House agreed to conference report Jan. 21. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 22.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1399. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 22.
- S 1577. Authorize the exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 22.
- S 2150. Create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 16, 1953. Passed Senate, 51-33, Jan. 20, 1954.
- S 2583. Indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of the disease vesicular exanthema. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 22.
- S Res 171. Extend to April 30, 1954 the authority of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committee to study the accessibility of critical raw materials to the U.S. during a time of war. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 7. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration, Jan. 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 13. Senate adopted authorizing expenditure of \$12,500 plus unexpended balances, Jan. 26.

LEGISLATION APPENDIX

For 1954, CQ's Summary of Legislation will appear each week while Congress is in session as an appendix to CQ Weekly Report.

This appendix will be the last section of each Weekly Report. Its pages will be numbered consecutively throughout the year but separately from the Weekly Report. Each Summary appendix page number will have the prefix, A.

The appendix will include only the Summary Of Legislation--the weekly roundup of Bills Acted On and Bills Introduced. In addition to more clearly separating the Summary from other sections and fixing its position from week to week, the use of an appendix will permit CQ to better organize other material in the Weekly Report.

- S Res 173. Authorize Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to expend \$150,000 (\$120,000 in new funds and \$30,000 in carryover funds) for studies coming within its jurisdiction, to Jan. 31, 1955. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 13. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported, amended to provide \$115,000 in new funds Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 179. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hire two additional clerks. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 11. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 12. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 181. Increase limit of expenditures for immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee by \$87,000. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 18. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 182. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to expend an additional \$16,000 plus unexpended balances, during the period Feb. 1, 1954 to Jan. 31, 1955 in a study of economic stabilization and mobilization, banking policies, housing construction, federal loan policies, and securities and exchange. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 11. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 183. Authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to expend \$116,500 (\$83,000 in new funds and \$33,500 unexpended balance) in period to Jan. 31, 1955 to study the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 11. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 184. Authorize Senate Government Operations Committee to employ additional personnel and to make expenditures from Feb. 1, 1954 to Jan. 31, 1955 within limits of unexpended balance of funds. SMITH (R Maine.). Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 12. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 13. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 185. Authorize Senate Armed Services Committee to employ additional personnel and expend \$190,000 until Jan. 31, 1955. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Jan. 13. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration, Jan. 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported, amended to provide \$150,000, Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.
- S Res 186. Authorize Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to employ four additional clerical assistants until Jan. 31, 1955. SMITH (R N.J.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 15. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.

S Res 187. Increase by \$5,000 the limit of expenditures by the Judiciary Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 18. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.

S Res 188. Extend to Jan. 31, 1955 the authority of the Senate Judiciary Committee to study problems involved in the flow of escapees and refugees from Communist tyranny, and authorize expenditures of \$10,000 plus unexpended balances. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 18. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.

S Res 192. Extend until May 1, 1954, the time within which the Senate District of Columbia Committee may complete its study of public transportation serving D.C. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported Jan. 19. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.

S Res 193. Extend to Feb. 1, 1954 the authority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study proposals to modify existing international peace and security organizations including the U.N. and increase its total authorization to \$75,000. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 19. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported, amended to provide \$40,000 plus expended balances, Jan. 22. Senate adopted Jan. 26.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 373. Extend time for filing claims for the return of property under the Trading With The Enemy Act. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported July 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 27. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25.

S 1647. Amend act of Aug. 3, 1950, to continue in effect the provisions relating to the authorized personnel strengths of the armed forces. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Jan. 22.

S 2803. Continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act until July 1, 1955. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 22.

S Res 172. Increase limit of expenditures re internal security by the Senate Judiciary Committee by \$170,000 plus unexpended balances. JENNIFER (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 18. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22.

S Res 189. Authorize the Senate Government Operations Committee to employ assistants and to make expenditures not exceeding \$192,830 (plus unexpended funds). MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 15. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 26.

S Res 190. Extend to Jan. 31, 1955 the authority of the Judiciary Committee to study juvenile delinquency in the U.S. and authorize \$175,000 plus unexpended balances in expenditures. HENNINGS (D Mo.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 18. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 20. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 22.

S Res 196. Increase by \$10,000 the limit of expenditures by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 26.

S Res 197. Extend to March 31, 1954 the time within which the Post Office and Civil Service Committee may complete the study and investigation of postal operations. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 26.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3477. Extend to Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company the provisions of act facilitating the settlement of accounts of certain deceased government officers and employees. HART (D N.J.). House Government Operations reported Jan. 20. Passed House Jan. 21.

HR 5337. Provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 18. Passed House 330-36, Jan. 21.

HR Res 412. Elect Representative Van Pelt (R Wis.) to the Banking and Currency Committee, Representative Poff (R Va.) to the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Lipcombe (R Calif.) to the Government Operations Committee. HALLECK (R Ind.). House adopted Jan. 21.

HR Res 415. Elect Representative McCarthy (D Minn.) to the Banking and Currency Committee, Rep. Dodd (D Conn.) to the Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Williams (R N.Y.) to the Government Operations

Committee, and Reps Johnson (D Wis.) and Natcher (D Ky.) to the Veterans Affairs Committee. COOPER (R Ky.). House adopted Jan. 25.

H Res 418. Provide that for the remainder of the 83rd Congress membership of the Banking and Currency Committee shall be 30, of the Foreign Affairs Committee 30, and of the Veterans Affairs Committee 28. HALLECK (R Ind.). House adopted Jan. 25.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 7209. Continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act until July 1, 1955. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 20.

H Res 354. Increase the amount available for travel within the U.S. of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to \$60,000. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House adopted Jan. 20. Senate Appropriations reported Jan. 26.

H J Res 358. Discharge the indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Appropriations reported Jan. 25.

Bills Introduced

(Jan. 20 through Jan. 26)

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill. (For listing of categories see CQ Weekly Report, p. A-2.)

Within each category are Senate Bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Agriculture

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S J Res 121.....1/20/54. Amend 7 U.S.C. 1461-1468, as amended, re supplying agricultural workers from Mexico. Agriculture.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Clements (D Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.), Eastland (D Miss.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Keafauer (D Tenn.), Lennon (D N.C.), Neely (D W Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.) S 2786.....1/20/54. Grant consent and approval of Congress to the Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Agriculture.

ANDERSEN (R Minn.) H J Res 358.....1/25/54. Discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Appropriations.

HOPE (R Kan.) H J Res 355.....1/20/54. Amend 7 U.S.C. 1461-1468, as amended, re supplying of agricultural workers from Mexico. Agriculture.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 7447.....1/21/54. Amend section 8c (6) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act re prohibiting certain products from obstructing interstate or foreign commerce. Agriculture.

RHODES (R Ariz.) H J Res 357.....1/21/54. Similar to Hope (R Kan.) H J Res 355.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 7490.....1/25/54. Authorize sale of farm commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

Appropriations

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2825.....1/25/54. Make provision for one total appropriation bill for all government expenditures for fiscal 1955. Appropriations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2837.....1/26/54. Amend act making appropriations for Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

*MCLELLAN (D Ark.) Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gillette (D Iowa), Gore (D Tenn.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr, (D Okla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Long (D La.), McCarran (D Nev.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Monroney (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.) S 2779.....1/20/54. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states in constructing public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 7467.....1/25/54. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states to construct public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 7469.....1/25/54. Establish an effective housing program. Banking and Currency.

FRELINGUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 7434.....1/21/54. Establish a National Advisory Committee on Education. Labor.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 7446.....1/21/54. Authorize cooperative research in education. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 2831.....1/26/54. Provide for payment of death gratuity benefits for certain Public Health Service officers. Labor. *SMITH (R N.J.) Ferguson (R Mich.), Hill (D Ala.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), S 2778.....1/20/54. Amend Public Health Service Act to help extend and improve public health services, and to provide for more effective use of available federal funds. Labor.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 7448.....1/21/54. Promote and assist in extending and improving child health and welfare services, and provide for the more effective use of available federal funds. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 7396.....1/20/54. Include the Public Health Service in death gratuity benefits. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 7397.....1/20/54. Amend Public Health Service Act to assist in extending and improving the public health services and to provide for more effective use of available federal funds. Commerce.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 7435.....1/21/54. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of claims. Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 7475.....1/25/54. Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re allotments of visas. Judiciary.

Labor

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7437.....1/21/54. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, re removal of limitation on certain payments and credits under certain conditions. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7438.....1/21/54. Protect and conserve labor union health and welfare funds. Labor.

Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2782.....1/20/54. Authorize construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2783.....1/20/54. Repeal section 307 of title III of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, re removal of termination date of the act's emergency provisions. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2788.....1/20/54. Authorize the long-term time charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2803.....1/22/54. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1955.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 7369.....1/20/54. Permit the states to organize military forces, other than as parts of their National Guard units. Armed Services.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7385.....1/20/54. Extend to ROTC students called to active training duty, certain benefits extended to members of reserve components, and the National Guard called to active training duty. Armed Services.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 7489.....1/25/54. Make provision for annual adjustment of basic pay of members of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

VETERANS

GRISWOLD (R Neb.) S 2792.....1/22/54. Enable World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active duty. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2784.....1/20/54. Increase from \$160 to \$250 the amount veterans would be deemed to have received from monthly wages or self-employment income for the purpose of determining benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. Finance.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 7377.....1/20/54. Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans to eligible veterans for the purchase, repair, or improvement of farm property. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 7378.....1/20/54. Extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct housing loans to veterans. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 7379.....1/20/54. Increase the maximum amount of farm-realty loans to veterans which may be guaranteed. Veterans.

EVINS (D Tex.) HR 7474.....1/21/54. Establish a Federal Board of Hospitalization. Veterans.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) (by request) HR 7436.....1/21/54. Extend the benefits of the pension laws to certain male nurses who served with the U.S. during the time of the Spanish-American War. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 7391.....1/20/54. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 7377.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 7392.....1/20/54. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 7378.

WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 410.....1/20/54. Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study the alleged mistreatment of patients at a certain hospital in Georgia. Rules.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 7491.....1/25/54. Allow certain establishments providing training to veterans to postpone giving credit for previous training and job experience until veteran has finished six months of apprentice training. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

BUSH (R Conn.) S 2770.....1/20/54. Authorize making facsimile reproductions of certain naturalization and citizenship papers of historical value. Judiciary.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2794.....1/22/54. Provide for one or more national cemeteries in the state of Nevada. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7433.....1/21/54. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 7383.

BOLTON F. P. (R Ohio) H J Res 359.....1/25/54. Designate the first full week in October, 1954, as National Nurse Week, and establish a central council to coordinate its observance. Judiciary.

BOLTON O. P. (R Ohio) H J Res 360.....1/25/54. Provide for issuance of special postage stamps for use on overseas mail to commemorate the freedoms embodied in the Bill of Rights. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 7470.....1/25/54. Amend act of June 30, 1950 re extension of terms of patents of World War II Veterans. Judiciary.

D'EWART (R Mont.) H J Res 356.....1/20/54. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to authorize erection of a memorial gift from the people of the Netherlands. Interior.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 362.....1/25/54. Provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the U.S. Navy shall be named the Brooklyn. Armed Services.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 7440.....1/21/54. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of community chests throughout the nation. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7383.....1/20/54. Provide for establishment of an American National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 7388.....1/20/54. Incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 199.....1/25/54. Authorize Civil Service Committee to secure from the Civil Service Commission Chairman a detailed statement of the reasons for dismissal of 2,200 government employees under the new employee security program. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7430.....1/21/54. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7273.....1/20/54. Preserve right to remove certain officers and employees in positions excepted from the classified civil service. Civil Service.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request) HR 7477.....1/25/54. Authorize collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments. Government Operations.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7381.....1/20/54. Provide that failure of any officer or employee of the U.S. to answer certain questions shall result in removal from his position or office. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7442.....1/21/54. Provide for the lump-sum payment of excess annual leave of government officers and employees to the credit of their civil service retirement accounts. Civil Service.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

COLMER (D Miss.) H J Res 361.....1/25/54. Propose a constitutional amendment re admission of new states as sovereign states of the U.S. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2800.....1/22/54. Accelerate court consideration of criminal proceedings involving treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition and subversive activities, and increase to 15 years the statute of limitations applicable thereto. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7404.....1/20/54. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3731 re appeal by the U.S. from the district courts to a court of appeals. Judiciary.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 7405.....1/20/54. Outlaw the Communist Party or any organization created to overthrow the government of the U.S. Judiciary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7483.....1/25/54. Increase salaries of judges of the D.C. municipal court of appeals and municipal court. D.C.

REED (R Ill.) HR 7486.....1/25/54. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1071 to increase penalties for concealing persons from arrest. Judiciary.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 7487.....1/25/54. Amend Internal Security Act of 1950 re penalties imposed on labor organizations found to be dominated by a member of a 'Communist-action organization'. Un-American Activities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 7484.....1/25/54. Authorize U.S. attorney for D.C. to determine whether prosecution of certain juveniles, charged with capital offenses, shall be tried in the juvenile court of D.C. D.C.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 7389.....1/20/54. Authorize and finance a program of public works construction for D.C. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 196.....1/22/54. Authorize Interior Committee to expend \$10,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate, in addition to other amounts provided. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2790.....1/20/54. Require consent of Indian tribes to assumption of jurisdiction by states over civil and criminal actions arising in their territory. Interior.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 2797.....1/22/54. Define Indian for purposes of providing special federal services. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2813.....1/25/54. Provide for per capita distribution of Menominee tribal funds and authorize withdrawal of the tribe from federal jurisdiction. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2780.....1/20/54. Authorize certain property transactions in Cocol, Canal Zone. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2811.....1/25/54. Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, to acquire trust interests in tribal lands of the reservation. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2812.....1/25/54. Provide for return to former Indian owners of all oil and gas rights and interests in certain lands acquired in connection with Garrison Dam and Reservoir project. Public Works.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 7370.....1/20/54. Require consent of Indian tribes to assumption of jurisdiction by states over civil and criminal actions arising in their territory. Interior.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 7445.....1/21/54. Define an Indian for providing special federal services. Interior.

STRINGFELLOW (R Utah) HR 7390.....1/20/54. Amend act of August 21, 1951 re certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

BEALL (R Md.) S 2775.....1/20/54. Relinquish exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. over federal lands in Maryland, and provide for their concurrent jurisdiction over such lands. Public Works.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2804.....1/22/54. Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Albion Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, to the former owners. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2781.....1/20/54. Authorize grant or retrocession to a state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain lands primarily within military reservations. Armed Services.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 7380.....1/20/54. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to reconvey certain property which Boulder, Colorado donated to the Secretary to establish a radio-propagation laboratory. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7402.....1/20/54. Provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of St. Joseph, Michigan. Government Operations.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7403.....1/20/54. Retrocede to Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by the U.S. over lands within boundaries of Camp Detrick. Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2772.....1/20/54. Provide for disposal of paid postal savings certificates. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2773.....1/20/54. Amend act to provide for transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2774.....1/20/54. Repeal requirement that postmasters report to the Postmaster General failure to cancel postage stamps. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S Res 197.....1/25/54. Extend time for the study and investigation of postal operations by the Post Office Committee until March 31, 1954. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Con Res 56.....1/22/54. Express sense of Congress that Postmaster General should not discontinue any post office until 60 days after reporting on the necessity of such action to the House and Senate Post Office Committees. Civil Service.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 2830.....1/26/54. Readjust postal rates. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7431.....1/21/54. Adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7432.....1/21/54. Grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in the Postal Transportation Service of the Post Office Department. Armed Services.

BOLTON, O. P. (R Ohio) HR 7371.....1/20/54. Provide for disposal of paid postal savings certificates. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7372.....1/20/54. Provide cost-of-living pay adjustment for officers and employees whose pay is determined by the Classification Act of 1949, and for postmasters and employees of the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 7398.....1/20/54. Repeal the requirement that postmasters report to the Postmaster General failure to cancel postage stamps. Civil Service.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 7399.....1/20/54. Authorize the sale of postage-due stamps for philatelic purposes. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 7400.....1/20/54. Amend act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) H Con Res 195.....1/20/54. Make provision for the discontinuance of U.S. post offices. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HAND (R N.J.) HR 7476.....1/25/54. Deny benefits, under any federal retirement systems, to persons convicted of crimes re holding of federal employment. Civil Service.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 120.....1/20/54. Provide for continued operation of Laramie Alumina Plant at Laramie, Wyoming, upon sale of such facility by General Services Administration. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7401.....1/20/54. Provide for payments by the federal government to states adversely affected by federal acquisition, or use of defense-production facilities, and provide for taxation of certain federal properties. Interior.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) H J Res 354.....1/20/54. Increase to \$60,000 the limitation on the amount available for travel expenses under the appropriation for expenses of the Hoover Commission.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7444.....1/21/54. Provide that securities, loans, and obligations shall be sold by the RFC at not less than face value. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 7485.....1/25/54. Increase to 12 the members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and provide that their terms of office shall be six years, and abolish the Federal Open Market Committee and transfer its functions to such Board. Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BEALL (R Md.) S Res 195.....1/22/54. Authorize Banking and Currency committee to make a study to determine reasons for recent sharp increases in coffee prices, and to recommend what legislative or other action should be taken. Banking and Currency.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 2814.....1/25/54. Amend section 4153 of the Revised Statutes re deductions made for the space occupied by the propelling machinery of vessels. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 2815.....1/25/54. Amend the definition of "airman" in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 2816.....1/25/54. Amend section 610 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 2817.....1/25/54. See above S 2816.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 2818.....1/25/54. Amend sections 4417 and 4418 of Revised Statutes to authorize biennial inspection of the hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2777.....1/20/54. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Haines, Hyder, and other points in Alaska with points in Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via a foreign port. Commerce.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 2796.....1/22/54. Authorize Federal Trade Commission to issue rules and regulations for labeling certain fabrics with synthetic fibers. Commerce.

***SALTONSTALL** (R Mass.), Beall (R Md.), Burke (D Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Cordon (R Ore.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ferguson (R Mich.), George (D Ga.), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.). S 2802.....1/22/54. Encourage further the distribution of fishery products. Commerce.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 7468.....1/25/54. Authorize regulation of motor carrier transportation between points in foreign countries, insofar as such transportation takes place in the U.S. Commerce.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 7471.....1/25/54. Similar to Bennett (R Mich.) HR 7468.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 7374.....1/20/54. Prohibit introduction into interstate commerce of switch-blade knives. Commerce.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7478.....1/25/54. Provide for commission to regulate transportation of passengers by common carriers on regular routes in metropolitan area of D.C. Commerce.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 7441.....1/21/54. Encourage further the distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 7394.....1/20/54. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to authorize the imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 7395.....1/20/54. Amend definition of "airman" in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

***BUTLER** (R Neb.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Gillette (D Iowa), Griswold (R Neb.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Schaeppel (R Kan.). S 2821.....1/25/54. Grant consent of Congress to Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter compact to dispose, allocate, divert and apportion waters of the Missouri River and tributaries. Interior.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7439.....1/21/54. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation by the states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to enter into compact with each other for the conservation, development, and utilization of water, land, and other resources of the Missouri Basin. Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2808.....1/25/54. Provide for construction of certain reservoirs on Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers to provide a year-round supply of industrial water. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2810.....1/25/54. Authorize construction and maintenance of certain harbor improvements at Gold Beach, Oregon. Public Works.

***JOHNSON** (D Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) S 2826.....1/25/54. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute an amandatory repayment contract with Pine River Irrigation district, Colorado. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2776.....1/20/54. Authorize the Shilshole Bay Breakwater project, Seattle, Washington. Commerce.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7465.....1/25/54. Authorize appropriation of funds to provide for prosecution of projects in Columbia River Basin for flood control. Public Works.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7466.....1/25/54. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute an amandatory repayment contract with Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado. Interior.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 7472.....1/25/54. Provide for determination by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors of advisability of modifying the existing project at New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, in view of changed conditions. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 7473.....1/25/54. Authorize construction and maintenance of certain harbor improvements at Gold Beach, Oregon. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 7481.....1/25/54. Authorize improvement of Playa del Rey Inlet and Basin, Venice, California. Public Works.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 7482.....1/25/54. Similar to Angell (R Ore.). HR 7465.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 7443.....1/21/54. Provide for development of a highway and appurtenances thereto traversing the Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7393.....1/20/54. Provide that Clark Hill Reservoir on the Savannah River, shall be known as the Paul Brown Reservoir. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

***CLEMENTS** (D Ky.), Hoey (D N.C.) S 2832.....1/26/54. Amend chapter 27 of Internal Revenue Code to require lists of certain taxpayers paying special taxes under section 3250 to be posted in certain U.S. post offices. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2634.....1/26/54. Increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income-tax exemptions for a taxpayer, his spouse and dependents, including the additional exemptions for old age and blindness. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2835.....1/26/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit deduction from gross income of certain expenses incurred by taxpayer in providing higher education for his children. Finance.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 7375.....1/20/54. Increase from \$600 to \$750 the income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer and his first dependent, and increase by the same amount, the credit for a dependent. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7376.....1/20/54. Establish three new surtax brackets on net income below \$500. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7479.....1/25/54. Extend time for expiration of and for submission of additional reports by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. Ways and Means.

LONG (D La.) HR 7480.....1/25/54. Provide that income-tax exemptions for a taxpayer shall not total less than \$3,500 if he is single, or \$5,000 if he is married. Ways and Means.

KING (R Pa.) HR 7382.....1/20/54. Extend to fruit and vegetable storage facilities the same amortization deduction now provided for grain storage facilities. Ways and Means.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7384.....1/20/54. Exempt certain automobile seat covers from the manufacturers' excise tax on automobile accessories. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7386.....1/20/54. Provide that \$150 per month of retirement income shall be nontaxable. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7387.....1/20/54. Provide a deduction for certain expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer for his own education or for that of any other person. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) HR 7488.....1/25/54. Amend section 23 of Internal Revenue Code re deductions for retirement by banks of certain preferred stocks. Ways and Means.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--Who decides the order in which Congressional legislation will be considered?

A--In the Senate the Republican and Democratic Steering Committees and Policy Committees, together with other Senate leaders including committee chairmen, determine what the order of business will be. While the whole Senate membership has a voice and the political leadership schedules the program in line with the will of the majority, the majority leader of the Senate is ordinarily spokesman for his party as to what the program will be. In the House the Steering Committees, the Rules Committee and House leader and committee chairmen, determine the program. The majority leader is their spokesman on what will be considered and when.

2. Q--If the proposed U.S. Air Force Academy is established, where will it be located?

A--The bill passed by the House creating a "West Point of the Air" does not specify the site of the proposed school. Numerous Congressmen have said they will try to have the Academy established in their state. If the House bill becomes law, the Secretary of the Air Force would choose the site. A special commission would advise him.

3. Q--I've noticed when amendments to the Constitution are proposed in Congress--such as the Bricker amendment--they always seem to be in the form of a "joint resolution." Do they have to take this form?

A--According to Senate Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins, a proposed Constitutional amendment has always been introduced in the form of a joint resolution "by custom." He says there is no requirement that the legislation take this form, that such a measure could be in the form of a Senate or House bill.

4. Q--If the urge to campaign becomes so strong that Congress feels it wants to adjourn early this year, can it do so? Or is it bound by law to stay in session a certain length of time?

A--If Congress wants to quit earlier than usual, it may do so by passage of a concurrent resolution. The Constitution requires that Congress meet each year, and normally it stays in session at least until July. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 specified that: "Except in time of war or during a national emergency proclaimed by the President, the two Houses shall adjourn" not later than July 31 "unless otherwise provided by Congress." Since the Act became effective, Congress has consistently stayed at work past the July 31 date, except in 1952, when it adjourned July 7.

5. Q--I notice the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries recommended, in addition to salary hikes, that Congressmen be allowed the cost of six round trips a year between their home Districts and Washington. For how many trips are their expenses paid now?

A--Congressmen at present are allowed expenses for only one round trip a year from their homes to the capital.

6. Q--I read that the budget President Eisenhower just sent to Congress is the "first prepared entirely by his Administration". How come?

A--The budget for fiscal 1955 (July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955) is the first compiled wholly by the Eisenhower Administration. Former President Truman had prepared the budget for fiscal 1954 before President Eisenhower took office, since these complicated expenditure estimates must be compiled months before they are sent to Congress. Mr. Eisenhower did give Congress revisions to the Truman budget, but the Administration feels the budget sent to Congress Jan. 21 is the first it can call its own.

7. Q--Which Congressional committees received the most money to conduct their probes during the past year?

A--The three largest recipients of funds in the Senate last year were the Judiciary Committee--\$366,000; Government Operations Committee (Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Permanent Investigations Subcommittee is a unit of this committee)--\$199,000; Armed Services Committee--\$177,000. Three top money receivers in the House were: Government Operations Committee--\$355,050; Un-American Activities Committee--\$300,000, and Ways and Means Committee--\$200,000. Overall, committees last year had \$3,958,471 available for investigations--much of it still unspent. Generally, their 1954 requests have been about the same as the money made available for 1953.

8. Q--Under President Eisenhower's proposed budget for fiscal 1955, what part of the budget dollar will go for national security?

A--For major national security expenses the President proposes to spend 68 cents of the budget dollar. These expenses include military, the mutual military program, atomic energy and stockpiling. Some 22 cents of the dollar is scheduled to go for charges fixed by law, such as interest on debt, grants in aid to states and veterans benefits. Ten cents per dollar would go for all other expenditures.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (5) 96; (7) 75; (8) 104.